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ANNOTATED BIBLIOGRAPHY - OPEN SOURCES ON AFRICA

May-December 1979

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PREFACE

This bibliography is culled from a variety of unclassified periodicals, scholarly journals, and books received during the period May - December 1979. Some sources, dependent on surface mails and convoluted routing, are slightly dated. Their entry herein is contingent solely on date of receipt. The array of political, military, strategic, and other materials cited is derived from general, regional, and some national publications published yearly, quarterly, monthly, weekly, or erratically. Hence, sources differ from month to month. The intent of the bibliographers is to provide a good sampling of regional-related sources to aid the researcher in maintaining awareness of the state of the art and of developments. No presumption of comprehensiveness is made.

G S 3 3 1 1 C

ANNOTATED BIBLIOGRAPHY - OPEN SOURCES ON AFRICA
(Received in May 1979)

Africa General

Browne, Robert S. "US-Africa Economic Relations: A Brief Overview." Review of Black Political Economy, Winter 1978, pp. 167-72.

This brief article contains charts presenting statistical data on US trade with individual countries as well as a breakdown of principal commodities involved. South Africa is shown to be both an important trading partner as well as a popular market for US investments.

"Co-operation French-style." West Africa, 12 March 1979, pp. 429-31.

A critical examination of the activities of the Caisse Centrale de Co-operation Economique, a French financing organization. The CCCE is scored for reaping profits from former colonies and dictating economic policy.

Fosu-Mensah, Kwabena. "How 'Khaki' Power Has Failed." West Africa, 12 March 1979, pp. 433-34.

A short analysis of the record of military governments in Africa.

"Libya: Persistent Intervention." Africa Confidential, 11 April 1979, pp. 6-8.

Qadhafi's decision to resign from the secretary-general of the General People's Congress does not signify a lessening of his role as Libya's effective leader and cannot be interpreted as implying a slackening of involvement in Africa.

Schuster, Alain. "Vers la fin des régimes militaires en Afrique occidentale? La voie suivie au Ghana en Haute-Volta, au Mali et au Nigeria." Canadian Journal of African Studies, Vol. XII, No. 2 (1978), pp. 213-30.

The end of military rule in these four countries is bringing about a resurgence of political life. The article deals with social forces shaping politics in each of the four countries.

Syoni-Nyama, B. "A Region in Permanent Turmoil." Africa, April 1979, pp. 75-78.

An examination of the upheavals which have historically occurred in Central Africa.

Algeria

Belhassen, Souhayr. "Algerie: le pouvoir redistribue." Jeune Afrique, 14 March 1979, pp. 26-27.

An examination of the pragmatist-militant split and a questioning of the compatibility of the functions of ministers with the appearance of the political bureau.

Greenhalgh, Margaret. "Algeria's Cabinet Changes Emphasize New FLN Power." Middle East Economic Digest, 16 March 1979, p. 6.

The FLN is to take over policymaking from the cabinet, whose function will become executive. Background is provided on the cabinet changes and appointments to the FLN commissions.

Howe, John. "Chadli and the Politics of Continuity." Africa, March 1979, pp. 25-28.

Howe examines the 4th FLN Congress.

Howe, John. "Chadli chooses his team." Africa, April 1979, pp. 57-58.

The creation of the Special Commissions of the Central Commission is the first major departure from previous practice. The large number of newcomers and solidity of the new team suggests the "collegial" argument of Yahiaoui won over the strong government thesis of Bouteflika.

Schissel, Howard. "New Faces in Algeria Cabinet." The Middle East, April 1979, pp. 13-14.

Only six ministers kept their portfolios while there were 16 new faces. Bouteflika apparently lost power while Yahiaoui remained in the background as Party Coordinator.

Selhami, Mohamed and Zaidi, Jean-Marc. "Algerie: les petits pas." Jeune Afrique, 18 April 1979, p. 19.

Partly historical discussion of opposition figures inside Algeria.

"The Quiet President Begins to Make Changes." Events, 6 April 1979, p. 24.

A brief examination of the style of Chadli Bendjedid and probable shifts in policy.

Central African Empire

Dahmani, Abdelaziz. "Dieu, L'Argent et Moi, Votre Papa." Jeune Afrique, 14 March 1979, pp. 71-72.

An examination of the Central African Empire's troubled economy.

"The Extravagant Emperor in the Land of Peasants." To The Point, 27 April 1979, pp. 25, 28.

An examination of the coronation of Bokassa and the state of the Central African Empire.

Chad

A. D. "Apres onze ans de revolte." Jeune Afrique, 4 April 1979, p. 23.

A full-page biography of Goukouni Oueddei.

Alima, Jos-Blaise. "Goukouni, Giscard, Kaddafi et les autres." Jeune Afrique, 4 April 1979, pp. 21-22.

The Kano accord is examined.

Alima, Jos-Blaise. "Quel avenir pour le Tchad?" Jeune Afrique, 14 March 1979, pp. 68-69.

An examination of the contending internal forces with their external supporters and of the possibility of a federal solution to the problem.

"Chad: A State of Anarchy." Africa, March 1979, pp. 18-19.

The article concludes that the national charter is devoid of meaning; the Malloum-Hissene combination has lost credibility; reconciliation under Malloum has failed; and Goukouny's policy is unknown.

"Chad Coming Apart at the Seams." West Africa, 26 February 1979, pp. 325-26.

There has been an almost total breakdown in central power in Chad. The nature and instability of authority in central government has been Chad's weakness since independence.

Guillerez, Bernard. "Tchad: un pays disloqué, un pouvoir convoité, un Etat en déshérence." Defense Nationale, April 1979, pp. 188-91.

Analysis of the Chad problem.

Latremoliere, Jacques. "La survie du Tchad et son avenir." Marches Tropicaux et Mediterraneens, 16 February 1979, pp. 433-36.

Includes a large amount of economic data in addition to political analysis.

"Peace at last in Chad?" West Africa, 26 March 1979, p. 523.

An examination of both internal and external actors in the Chad drama.

Congo

"Palace Coup." Africa, March 1979, pp. 24-25.

A summary of events in the Congo whereby Col. Nguesso replaced Col. Yhomby-Opango as head of state.

Ethiopia

Rapoport, Louis. "There's Hope for Ethiopia." The New Republic, 24 February 1979.

Although Mengistu's regime has dealt brutally with its opponents, it has managed to keep the country together and has generally improved the lot of the peasants. There have been differences with its Soviet patrons, but Washington has been ill-prepared to deal effectively with the situation in the Horn. (Also includes brief description of Falasha--indigenous Jewish tribe traditionally persecuted by Amharas.)

"Revolutions in the Revolution." Africa, April 1979, pp. 42-43.

Analysis of problems surrounding formation of a political party in Ethiopia.

Gabon

Diallo, Sory Serinde. "Ni Referendum ni Remaniement." Jeune Afrique, 14 March 1979, pp. 73-74.

President Bongo of Gabon announced that there will be neither constitutional reform nor a cabinet reshuffle before 1980.

Gambia

"Glimpses of the Gambia." West Africa, 12 March 1979, pp. 436-39.

A running account of a tour of Gambia in which the myths of Gambia as a prosperous society and a tourist-heaven are refuted.

"Ruling party plans to hold congress." West Africa, 12 March 1979, pp. 439-40.

A report on the latest political developments in Gambia.

Ghana

Bentsi-Enchill, Nii K. "The Party Line-Up in Ghana." West Africa, 12 March 1979, pp. 421-25.

A discussion of the parties and candidates involved in the upcoming presidential elections.

"Indigenisation in Ghana." West Africa, 12 March 1979, pp. 426-27.

An examination of the study on indigenisation of the Economic Commission for Africa and its application to Ghana.

"Nkrumah's Policies Must Hold." West Africa, 19 March 1979, pp. 473-74.

An interview with Mr. Kojo Botsio, Director of Operations of the Election Campaign Committee of the People's National Party.

Sutton-Jones, Stuart. "Yesterday's men vs. the day before yesterday's men." Africa, March 1979, pp. 10-15.

A review of the parties and personalities involved in the upcoming elections.

"What Politicians are Promising in Ghana." West Africa, 26 March 1979, pp. 528-29.

A review of the current political campaign.

"What the papers are saying in Ghana." West Africa, 26 February 1979, pp. 328-29.

A review of the current political situation.

Guinea-Bissau

Foy, Colm. "'Unity' between Bissau and Cape Verde." West Africa, 26 February 1979, pp. 326-27.

Although the governing party (PAIGC) in both countries is the same, unification is still a long way off.

Kenya

Martin, Denis. "Dependence et luttes politiques au Kenya, 1975-1977: la bourgeoisie nationale a l'assault du pouvoir d'Etat." Canadian Journal of African Studies, Vol. XII, No. 2 (1978), pp. 213-30.

Despite Kenya's economic dependence on other countries, a prosperous middle class has emerged. This class is now interested in gaining political power and has demonstrated some novel techniques in gaining it-- unions, associations and party factions.

Liberia

Kromah, Alhaji. "Colloquim on Africa's development." Africa, March 1979, pp. 19-20.

A report on the February meeting in Liberia which was sponsored by the OAU and the Economic Commission for Africa. The participants were to determine what type of development was suitable for Africa and the prospect for growth up to the year 2000.

Madagascar

E. R. "Des liens plus détendus?" Afrique-Asie, 5 March 1979, p. 27.

Discusses Franco-Madagascar relations and the status of French and other foreign nationals in Madagascar.

"Spotlight: Madagascar: Tribal Division Hits Socialist Ideals." To The Point, 9 March 1979, pp. 27ff.

A brief survey of Madagascar since the toppling of former President Tsirana; color photos and map.

Mali

Maiga, Mohamed. "Le proces maudit." Jeune Afrique, 14 March 1979, pp. 72-73.

An examination of the legal and political issues surrounding the "gang of three" in Mali.

"Premier incident de parcours." Jeune Afrique, 18 April 1979, pp. 34-35.

The arrest of certain personalities of the old regime after the party congress warps the political debate.

Mauritania

"Arabs Give Aid to Help Mauritania's Economic Recovery." Middle East Economic Digest, 13 April 1979, pp. 4-5.

An analysis of the Mauritanian economy.

Dahmani, Abdelaziz. "Ould Saleck se rebiffe." Jeune Afrique, 4 April 1979, p. 26.

The Mauritanian chief of state is trying to neutralize pro-Algerian and pro-Moroccan groups in his government.

"Mauritania Arab-Africa Tension." The Middle East, April 1979, p. 14.

Dissatisfaction on the part of the black population along the Senegal Valley is threatening the fragile national unity of Mauritania.

Vergara, Francisco. "La Mauritanie Menacee." Jeune Afrique, 18 April 1979, pp. 16-18.

An examination of the impasse on the Western Sahara and of the Mauritania economy. Biographic article on Lt-Col Ahmad Ould Bouceif, the new prime minister.

Mauritius

Masson, Herve. "Un present incertain." Afrique-Asie, 5 March 1979, p. 25.

An interview with Jean-Claude Augustave, a Deputy of the Mauritian Militant Movement (MMM).

Morocco

"Le Maroc donnera la priorite a une solution negociee au Sahara." Jeune Afrique, 4 April 1979, pp. 71-73.

An interview with Reda Guerida, a councilor to King Hassan.

"Morocco/Western Sahara: Hassan's Vietnam." Africa, March 1979, p. 22.

Discussion of the "Houari Boumedienne offensive" and its impact on Morocco.

R. M. "Maroc: l'epreuve de verite." Jeune Afrique, 25 April 1979, pp. 16-18.

The focus is on internal politics.

Selhami, Mohamed. "Un nouveau Premier ministre pourquoi?" Jeune Afrique, 4 April 1979, p. 70.

An examination of the possible real reasons why Maati Bouabid replaced Ahmed Osman as premier.

Mozambique

Saul, John S. "Mozambique: The New Phase." Monthly Review, March 1979, pp. 1-26.

A description of FRELIMO's current challenges and policies written on the basis of three trips to Mozambique in 1972, 1975, and 1978. FRELIMO is now pushing ahead with policies which will bring about its long-term goal of establishing a socialist society.

Niger

Diallo, Siradiou and Brousse, Philippe. "Le Niger: hier neglige, demain courtise." Jeune Afrique, 12 April 1979, pp. 35-64 [supplement].

Articles concentrating on uranium, development, the military, agriculture, tourism. With map and short bibliography.

Nigeria

"A Budget for Civilian Rule." West Africa, 9 April 1979, pp. 613-18.

Extracts from Gen. Obasanjo's broadcast speech on the last budget introduced by the Military Government.

"Africa's Giant Heads for a Stable Future." Events, 9 March 1979, p. 26-27.

A review of Nigeria's turbulent history and the prospects for stability.

"Looking at Nigerian Electioneering." West Africa, 26 March 1979, pp. 526-27.

A view of the current political campaign.

"Nigeria's Crime Wave." West Africa, 26 February 1979, pp. 330-31.

An examination of the growing state of lawlessness in Nigeria.

"Style and strategy in the presidential campaigns." Africa, March 1979, pp. 16-17.

A report on the political campaigns being waged by the five parties for the presidential election in Nigeria.

Uwechue, Ralph. "47 Million Voters + 5 = 1 President." Africa, April 1979, pp. 12-28.

An interview with the five presidential candidates on the topics of: presidential credentials, party philosophies, the role of the military, economic and social programs, and foreign policy.

Reunion

Fall, A. "Le fer chez l'ennemi." Afrique-Asie, 5 March 1979, p. 24.

The French Communist Party includes the name of Paul Verges, Sec. Gen. of the Reunion Communist Party, on a list of candidates for a future European Parliament, creating quite a stir: "...Overseas France will have a voice at the heart of the European Community's institutions."

"Reunion: African or French?" Africa Confidential, 28 March 1979, p. 7.

France is becoming increasingly alarmed by the radicalization of the independence movement on the island and by the support it is receiving in Africa; background on past OAU support and French countermoves.

Rhodesia

"The Politics of Desperation." Africa, April 1979, pp. 39-42.

Analysis of impact of Rhodesian elections on security situation in the country. Includes interviews with Mozambican Foreign Minister Chissano and Angolan Foreign Minister Jorge on the impact of the Rhodesian war on their respective countries and Africa in general.

Sierra Leone

Madeley, John. "The price of national unity in Sierra Leone." Africa, March 1979, pp. 46-47.

An analysis of President Stevens' attempt at democracy through the one party system.

South Africa

"Africa's Slumbering Colossus." To The Point, 27 April 1979, pp. 8-11.

Foreign Minister Botha has recently signalled a renewed effort by South Africa to create a southern African community linked by economic and military ties. Similar to former Prime Minister Vorster's efforts at "detente" with other African countries, the new initiative would be less ambitious, being aimed only at Zimbabwe, Namibia, Swaziland, Transkei and Bophutatswana. Central to the scheme is the South African desire to lessen its dependence on the West and a stated realization that the country's racial policies will have to gain black acceptance.

Kienzle, William. "German-South African Trade Relations in the Nazi Era." African Affairs, Vol. 78, No. 310 (January 1979), pp. 81-90.

This article places current trade relations between the FRG and South Africa in a historical context. Trade between the two countries began in earnest during the 1930's and today's level of commerce appears a continuation of that trend.

Lipton, Merle. "The Debate About South Africa: Neo-Marxists and Neo-Liberals." African Affairs, Vol. 78, No. 310 (January 1979), pp. 57-80.

The author responds to criticisms of earlier work concerning disinvestment in South Africa. She argues for "constructive engagement"; meaning continued investment coupled with pressure to ease racial discrimination in the workplace. In response to her critics, the author acknowledges that certain South African institutions, e.g., the Nationalist Party, present significant obstacles to liberalization.

"Revolution in Iran Threatens Apartheid State." Southern Africa, February 1979, pp. 5-6, 23.

The cutoff of oil to South Africa from Iran will strain the country's energy supply and, even with increased research and development of alternative sources, South Africa will be able to withstand only two years of an oil embargo. Article describes concern of western corporations, military establishments.

"Un Israélien à Paris." Jeune Afrique, 25 April 1979, pp. 33-34.

This article details attempts by the South African Information Ministry to purchase the publication, West Africa.

Weaver, Leon. "The Politics of Internal Security in South Africa." A Current Bibliography on African Affairs, Vol. 11, No. 3 (1978-1979), pp. 215-36.

Analyzes reports of the Schlebusch-Le Grange Commission of Inquiry into Certain Organizations in the context of subsequent legislation passed regarding internal security. Specifically notes Affected Organizations Act and Parliamentary Internal Security Commission Act as consequences of the Commission's work.

"White Workers Start to Feel the Pinch." Africa, April 1979, pp. 44-45.

Subtle change in the South African government's policies towards job reservation in the mining industry has created some resentment among white workers. This culminated in the strike of white miners in March.

Sudan

Malwal, Bona. "Sudan: Should national unity lead to isolation from neighbours?" Africa, April 1979, pp. 64-65.

By a professional journalist who is a member of the Sudanese Socialist Union.

Tanzania

Komba, Marcelino. "Nyerere warns Amin." Africa, March 1979, pp. 23-24.

A situation report written before the Tanzanian offensive.

Tunisia

"'Sur le Moyen-Orient, la Tunisie a su prendre une position d'avant-garde'." Jeune Afrique, 18 April 1979, pp. 39-41.

Interview with Hedi Nouira which focuses on foreign relations.

Uganda

Matatu, Godwin. "Amin Hangs on the Precipice." Africa, April 1979, pp. 35-39.

A discussion of the history of the Uganda-Tanzania conflict, Amin's imminent fall, prospects for the future.

Upper Volta

Diallo, Siradiou. "Vers un gouvernement d'union?" Jeune Afrique, 11 April 1979, pp. 68-70.

The possibility of national reconciliation in Upper Volta is examined.

Western Sahara

Brionne, Bernard. "Le probleme du Sahara occidental et les relations maghrébines apres Boumediene." Defense Nationale, April 1979, pp. 185-88.

A discussion of the following facets of the problem: diplomatic and military actions of the POLISARIO, the dialogue of the Mauritanian government with the POLISARIO, and relations of the countries concerned.

Dessens, Andre. "Le probleme du Sahara Occidental." Maghreb-Machrek, January-March 1979, pp. 73-86.

A history of the issue since the end of 1975 by the position of states and groups involved.

Zaire

"Mobutu's battle for survival." Africa, March 1979, pp. 48, 57.

A discussion of President Mobutu's serious internal problems, both from the political and economical point of view.

Soudan, Francois. "L'Otrag s'en va..." Jeune Afrique, 25 April 1979, pp. 28-29.

Kinshasa has rescinded the contract of the West German aerospace corporation which included the use of vast tracts of land in Shaba province.

ANNOTATED BIBLIOGRAPHY - OPEN SOURCES ON AFRICA
(Received in June 1979)

Africa General

"Britain's Invisible Exports: Ex-Servicemen." New African, February 1979, pp. 14-15.

Due to a weakening economy, Britain has been forced to cut back on some expenditures, including reduction of the armed forces. Some of these ex-servicemen have found their way into mercenary work in Africa, including attempted assassination of Togolese President Eyadema, a plot to overthrow Col. Gaddafi, and possible involvement in the recent plot to assassinate Kenyan politicians.

Thomas, Hugh. "Cuba in Africa." Survey, Autumn (1977-78), pp. 181-88.

Analyzes Cuba's role and motives in Africa and those of its Soviet benefactors.

Algeria

"Benjedid cautiously opens the door." Middle East Newsletter, 4-17 June 1979, pp. 3-4.

An examination of the change in style of Algerian politics and the loosening of several restrictions on personal life.

"Chronique d'Algérie: Le nouveau gouvernement algérien apparaît particulièrement énergique, proche de la base, et décide à faciliter l'essor du FLN." Marche Tropicaux & Méditerranéens, 16 March 1979, pp. 665-666.

Analysis of cabinet changes.

Mortimer, Robert. "Which Way Ahead?" Africa Report, May-June 1979, pp. 9-14.

Who won and who lost in the post-Boumediene leadership changes.

Angola

"Angola Opens Doors for Cooperation." Africa, May 1979, pp. 61-63.

Angola is seeking to strengthen economic ties with its neighbors as well as potential investors in the West.

Chad

"Chad: Diplomatic zigzags." Africa Confidential, 23 May 1979,
pp. 4-5.

An examination of the confused political situation in Chad and
of the positions of the external and internal actors.

Howe, Hohn. "Chad: The North has it." Africa, May 1979,
pp. 29, 32.

This description of the Chad situation is marred by statements
such as "The northern rebellion is in effective control of Chad."

"Le nouvel Homme de Kaddafi." Jeune Afrique, 23 May 1979, pp. 20-21.

A look at the Chad situation with particular emphasis on Libyan
activities and former Foreign Minister Wadal Kamougue.

"Tchad: La guerre civile." Afrique Contemporaine, no. 102,
March-April 1979, pp. 15-17.

Brief examination of the Chad problem and the text of the Kano
Accord of 16 March 1979.

"What Libya Is Up To In Chad." Arab Report, 9 May 1979, pp. 4-5.

Political developments in Chad and reported Libyan military advances
out of the Aozou Strip.

Equitorial Guinea

Asante, Ben. "Nguema's Chamber of Horrors." New African,
February 1979, pp. 99-100.

A review of the reports of the International Commission of Jurists
and other human rights bodies.

Gambia

Nyang, S. S. "Politics of Defection in the Gambia." West Africa,
16 April 1979, pp. 664-67.

First of a two part series on the demise of the Gambia United Party.

Nyang, S. S. "Decline and Fall of a Party." West Africa.
23 April 1979, pp. 711-14.

Part two of an analysis of party politics in the Gambia.

Ghana

Deutsch, Richard. "Ghana Reaches for Reform." The Christian Science Monitor, 25 May 1979, pp. 12-13.

A brief look at modern Ghana, its troubled economy and political outlook.

"Ghana: Party Politics Begins." New African, February 1979, pp. 94-96.

A review of candidates and party platforms.

"We are all Socialists." West Africa, 30 April 1979, pp. 741-42.

An interview with Mr. Imoru Egala, People's National Party (PNP) candidate in the Ghana presidential elections.

Ivory Coast

Rondos, Alex. "Ivory Coast: Whose Success?" West Africa, 16 April 1979, pp. 657-59.

First of three articles on the Ivory Coast. Discusses the implications, often unfavorable, of an economic strategy which has favored economic growth rather than development in the broadest terms.

Rondos, Alex. "Ivory Coast: A Mortaged Economy." West Africa, 23 April 1979, pp. 701-4.

Second of three articles on the Ivory Coast. Analysis of the effects of growth on the economy.

Rondos, Alex. "Ivory Coast: The French Factor." West Africa, 30 April 1979, pp. 743-46.

An assessment of the French presence in the Ivory Coast.

Kenya

"The Mungai Affair." New African, February 1979, pp. 12-14.

Description of circumstances leading to the formation of an "assassination squad" to murder the new leaders of the Kenyan Government in order to replace them with Kikuyu politicians.

"We Believe in the Rule of Law." New African, February 1979,
pp. 16-17.

Interview with Kenyan President Daniel arap Moi in which he supports continuing policies of non-alinement, African socialism and decries tribalism.

Mauritania

Dahmani, Abdelaziz. "Mauritanie: Un nouveau depart?" Jeune Afrique,
2 May 1979, pp. 18-21.

An examination of possible impacts of leadership changes in Mauritania.

MacLean, Isla. "Mauritania's hour of decision." Arab Report,
23 May 1979, pp. 8-9.

A good analysis of Mauritania's two overwhelming political problems: serious unrest among the black southern population and failure by two successive leaderships to extricate Mauritania from its occupation of the Western Sahara. The article was written before the death of Lt. Col. Bouceif in an airplane crash.

"Mauritania: Palace coup no solution." Africa Confidential,
9 May 1979, pp. 6-7.

The palace coup has reshuffled the political elite in Mauritania and has produced a more awkward mixture of conflicting ideological and tactical currents than the previous government.

Morocco

"Africa's forgotten colonies." Africa, May 1979, pp. 51-52, 57.

The future of the Spanish enclaves of Ceuta and Melilla in Moroccan territory is examined.

"Chronique du Maroc: L'action militaire et diplomatique du Polisario stimule l'union nationale mais préoccupe le gouvernement." Marches Tropicaux et Méditerranéens, 30 March 1979, pp. 794-795.

The reaction of the Moroccans to the Houari Boumediene offensive and particularly the POLISARIO attack on Tan Tan is analyzed.

"Morocco: The Saharan gloom." Africa Confidential, 25 May 1979,
pp. 5-7.

After examining the mounting social unrest, the ruinous war and the economic crisis, the article concludes that the King must soon come up with a new stratagem to offset growing pressures from all quarters.

"Morocco: Turmoil on the Labor Front." Middle East Newsletter, 7-20 May 1979, pp. 2-3.

Close observers of the Moroccan developments expect heightened confrontation with the authorities which could seriously endanger economic and political stability.

"Morocco's Economy: The rough road of austerity runs to recession." Middle East Newsletter, 4-17 June 1979, pp. 6-7.

An examination of Moroccan economic problems and their political impact.

Mozambique

"Mozambique: Widening Differences." Africa, May 1979, pp. 26-27.

Negotiations between Mozambique and Portugal continue to founder on the issue of reparations for nationalized Portuguese businesses.

Namibia

"Botha Blocks Independence Road." Africa, May 1979, pp. 20, 25.

Chronicles the ups and downs of negotiations over Namibian independence.

Rotberg, Robert I. "The New Namibia," The Washington Quarterly, Autumn 1978, pp. 13-25.

A concise overview of the different elements of the Namibia dispute including internal parties, SWAPO and South Africa's interests. Professor Rotberg also assesses the Western Proposals and the situation a government elected under a UN-supervised election would face.

"South Africa Blocks Settlement." Southern Africa, May 1979, pp. 5-6.

Description of problems encountered in March round of UN talks regarding Namibian settlement.

Special Correspondent. "Corporate Interests Prepare for UDI." Southern Africa, May 1979, pp. 7-8, 19.

Mining companies operating inside Namibia are preparing to continue operations under a new, DTA-led government by "Namibianizing" their holdings and planning for greater investment.

"SWAPO Ready to Continue the Struggle." Southern Africa, May 1979, pp. 2-3.

Interview with SWAPO Central Committee member, Hidipo Hamutenya, who was part of SWAPO delegation to UN proximity talks. Includes some description of military operations by SWAPO and SADF. Hamutenya believes South Africa will not agree to the UN plan and states that SWAPO is ready to pursue a military solution.

Nigeria

Deutsch, Richard. "Nigeria Knocks on Opportunity." The Christian Science Monitor, 24 May 1979, pp. 12-13.

A short survey of modern Nigeria, with emphasis on its problems and prospects for the future.

Macebuh, Stanley. "The Five in the Presidential Race." West Africa, 2 April 1979, pp. 569-73.

A controversial assessment of the candidates in Nigeria.

"Nigerian Economic Survey." New African, February 1979, pp. 47-86.

A tour d'horizon of Nigeria's economy.

Senegal

N'Jie, M. D. "Senghor Meets the People." New African, February 1979, pp. 97-99.

A discussion of the internal political climate of Senegal.

Somalia

"Somalia: Riding the Tiger." Arab Report, 25 April 1979, pp. 4-5.

President Barre continues to face opposition at home--from those he displaced to come to power--and from across his border with Ethiopia.

South Africa

Harsch, Ernest. "The Plight of the Urban Squatter," Africa Report, May-June 1979, pp. 15-20.

Article provides some background to the Nationalist Party's position towards squatting and its apartheid plans for completely separate living areas as well as the parallel growth of squatters' camps. Focuses on Crossroads, a large squatters' camp outside Cape Town, which has been raided by police on occasion and threatened with demolition.

"Information Scandal Revelations Continue." Southern Africa, May 1979, pp. 10-12.

Recent revelations include a "California scheme" to buy a California newspaper, television station and substantial influence over California Senator S. I. Hayakawa.

Serfontein, Hennie. "South Africa: The 'Muldergate' Scandal." Africa, May 1979, pp. 39-46.

Description of accusations and counter-accusations surrounding South Africa's information scandal. Includes information on "special projects," moves to censor the South African press reporting on the scandal, splits within the Nationalist Party and personal data on Eschel Rhoodie.

Sudan

"Gaafar Mohamed Nimeiri, President of the Sudan." Africa Report, May-June 1979, pp. 4-8.

Interview on foreign and domestic policy.

"Is the peace treaty too expensive for Numeiri?" Middle East Newsletter, 4-17 June 1979, pp. 7, 10.

Numeiri has begun to make approaches to the rejectionist camp in a possible diplomatic realignment of the regional balance of power.

Mackie, Alan. "Jonglei Canal May Be Unifying Force for Sudan." Middle East Economic Digest, 27 April 1979, pp. 6-8.

Sudan will decide soon whether to extend the Jonglei canal 70 kilometers further south. The importance of the canal, for which digging started last year, is that it will open up communications between north and south and provide more land for agriculture.

Mackie, Alan. "Sudan's aid programme depends on good communications." Middle East Economic Digest, 11 May 1979, pp. 11-12.

An examination of aid programs.

Mackie, Alan. "Withholding of aid threatens Sudan's economy." Middle East Economic Digest, 23 March 1979, pp. 13-14.

Negotiations on an IMF loan are virtually deadlocked and Saudi Arabia will not release promised aid until an agreement is reached. Some commodities are already in short supply and Sudan could face more shortages.

Rondot, Pierre. "Traditions et Revolution au Soudan." Defense Nationale, May 1979, pp. 47-63.

An overview of Sudanese developments from independence to today.

"Sudan: Numeiri's Shaky Throne." Middle East Newsletter, 7-20 May 7-20 May 1979, pp. 11-12.

The article examines the contradictions in Numeiri's policies and concludes that these contradictions are becoming almost too much to handle.

"Sudan's Minister of State for Foreign Affairs: Francis Deng." Middle East Economic Digest, 20 April 1979, pp. 11-12.

Interview on policy toward Egypt, Ethiopia, and the United States.

"Why Numeiri may have to leave Sadat on his own." Economist, 19 May 1979, pp. 73-74.

An examination of Numeiri's problems.

Togo

Latremoliere, Jacques. "Au Togo, le temps de la reflexion." Marches Tropicaux & Mediterraneens, 16 March 1979, pp. 667-69.

A short analysis of the current economic situation in Togo.

Tunisia

Blum, Patrick. "Tunisian planners remain optimistic despite setbacks." Middle East Economic Digest, 20 April 1979, pp. 6-7.

Discussion of negative and positive factors impacting on the economy.

"Chronique de Tunisie: Le Parti socialiste destourien prepare son congres et se tourne particulierement vers la jeunesse." Marches Tropicaux & Mediterraneens, 9 March 1979, pp. 611-612.

Political-party decisions facing Tunisia.

"Mohamed M'Zali." Jeune Afrique, 30 May 1979, pp. 71-77.

An interview with the current Tunisian Minister of Education who ha long been active in Tunisian politics in various capacities.

Uganda

Matatu, Godwin. "The End of Uganda's Nightmare." Africa, May 1979, pp. 10-16.

A recapitulation of the fall of Amin.

"Qadafi's African Adventure: Defeat in Uganda, Setback in the Sahel." Arab Report, 9 May 1979, pp. 3-4.

Libyan intentions and setbacks in Uganda.

Zaire

Mangold, Peter. "Shaba I and Shaba II." Survival, May-June 1979, pp. 107-15.

Discusses the two Shaba invasions with emphasis on the foreign involvement of France and Belgium. Raises questions about the long-term chances for a political solution to the crisis.

Zambia

"Nkumbula Raises His Head." Africa, May 1979, pp. 33-35.

Dissension exists within the ruling UNIP among former members of the opposition parties, ANC and UPP.

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Africa General

Crocker, Chester A. and Lewis, William H. "Missing Opportunities in Africa." Foreign Policy, Summer 1979, pp. 142-61.

A review of Carter administration Africa policies and of available options in policy formulation. The authors favor a more active US role in Africa, including economic and military support. [Also see Macebuh, op. cit., for a rebuttal of this view.]

"Fractures in the East African Axis." Africa, June 1979, pp. 52, 57.

The war between Uganda and Tanzania has exacerbated the already shaky economy of East Africa. Especially hard hit by the conflict were Rwanda and Burundi.

Gareau, Frederick H. "The Impact of the United Nations upon Africa." The Journal of Modern African Studies, Vol. 16, No. 4 (1978), pp. 565-78.

Author seeks to discern whether the UN has been successful in effecting African behavior or attitudes. He focuses on different methods used by the UN, including diplomacy, field operations and assistance and concludes that this pressure has gone some way in persuading some African countries to accept UN standards and rules in their own countries.

Gupta, Anirudha. "India and Africa South of the Sahara." International Studies, Vol. 17, Nos. 3-4 (July-December 1978), pp. 639-53.

India has generally enjoyed good relations with most of Sub-Saharan Africa due to its position in the nonaligned movement and African respect for Gandhian principles. India suffered a setback in this relationship following its border dispute with China but regained ground during the Bangladesh dispute and the Vietnam war.

Macebuh, Stanley. "Misreading Opportunities in Africa." Foreign Policy, Summer 1979, pp. 162-69.

The author attacks a resurgent "Kissinger school" doctrine which responds to Soviet advances in Africa rather than the needs of Africans in formulating US policy. He stresses the importance of economic aid to African countries and the Soviet Union's unwillingness to provide such aid.

Chad

Diallo, Siradiou. "Le Tchad en Quarantaine." Jeune Afrique, 13 June 1979, pp. 14-16.

An examination of the situation in Chad with particular emphasis on the policies of Libya and Nigeria.

"Trying to Keep It Together." Africa, June 1979, pp. 32, 37.

More on the internal Chad situation and the reversal in traditional alliances of France and Libya.

Yared, Marc. "Kaddafi soutient les separatistes du Sud." Jeune Afrique, 16 May 1979, pp. 28-29.

The situation in Chad and Qadhafi's involvement in it.

Congo

"Generalised Disorder." Africa, June 1979, pp. 37-38.

A general discussion of the situation in the Congo including the charges against former President Opango and the new policies instituted by Sassou-Nguesso.

Ethiopia

Koehn, Peter. "Ethiopia: Famine, Food Production, and Changes in the Legal Order." African Studies Review, April 1979, pp. 51-71.

Focuses on the Ethiopian famine, which began in 1970, its role in Haile Selassie's ouster and the changes in the Ethiopian legal structure since his demise which may prevent further famines.

Ivory Coast

"La Cote d'Ivoire maintient son cap." Europe Outremer, January-February 1979.

The entire issue is devoted to the contemporary political, social and economic development of the Ivory Coast. (52 pages)

Kenya

Leo, Christopher. "The Failure of the 'Progressive Farmer' in Kenya's Million-Acre Settlement Scheme." The Journal of Modern African Studies, Vol. 16, No. 4 (1978), pp. 619-38.

The author blames the failure of the Million-Acre scheme on the lack of understanding of the Kenyan farmer in the initial planning stages and the consequent investment in farmers not really interested in making the scheme successful.

Wasserman, Gary. "Rhodesia is not Kenya." Foreign Policy, Winter 1978-79, pp. 31-44.

A comparison between circumstances in Kenya prior to independence and the current situation in Rhodesia shows that the transition to independence in both colonies will be very different. Middle class interests and an absence of international involvement in Kenya facilitated a moderate transition. The war in Rhodesia has polarized interest groups and drawn international involvement which now complicate the independence process.

Liberia

"Bloody Easter." Africa, June 1979, pp. 28-31.

A political and economic analysis of the recent rioting in Liberia. The article discusses the involvement of the PAL, the reaction of the government's leaders, and Guinea's assistance.

Mali

"Mali: New directions." Africa Confidential, 6 June 1979, pp. 4-6.

Recent events indicate that Mali's decisive step to end more than a decade of military rule is unlikely to lead to major political liberalization. The army will provide the main support for the new government, regardless of the apparent power-sharing shift with civilians. Mineral prospecting (particularly for uranium) is going forward with positive results.

Mauritania

Dahmani, Abdelaziz. "Fragile Reequilibrage." Jeune Afrique, 13 June 1979, p. 17.

President Ould Saleck is replaced by Lt. Col. Ould Louly but real power is held by Lt. Col. Ould Haidalla.

"Mauritania loses a strongman." West Africa, 4 June 1979, pp. 973-74.

The implications of the death of Prime Minister Bouceif.

"Will Change of Face Bring Change of Tack?" Middle East Economic Digest, 8 June 1979, p. 17.

An assessment of leadership changes in Mauritania: the death of Ould Bouceif accelerated the political realignments which were taking place behind the scenes in the ruling CMSN.

Morocco

Dahmani, Abdelaziz. "La tentation social-démocrate." Jeune Afrique, 16 May 1979, pp. 24-25.

Morocco faces severe economic and social problems but the national unanimity on the Sahara issue remains.

MacDonald, Louise. "Morocco paves Sahara's ways." Middle East, June 1979, pp. 94-95.

Moroccan development projects in its part of the Western Sahara.

"Saharan Strains on All: The Gordian Knot." Middle East, June 1979, pp. 36-40.

Lengthy article with emphasis on diplomatic activity, the Moroccan resettlement program, Moroccan domestic problems, Moroccan arms policy, and Mauritania's need for peace, and a brief interview with Ould Bouceif.

Mozambique

Arnold, Guy. "The Mozambique Road." Africa Report, July-August 1979, pp. 20-22.

Describes Mozambique's financial problems and aid received since independence.

Nigeria

Benezra, Rene. "Nigeria: Le retour au pouvoir civil, un tournant pour l'Afrique?" Afrique Contemporaine, March-April 1979, pp. 6-13.

Briefly discusses Nigeria's role in Africa and follows with an examination of the problems involved with converting from military to civilian rule.

"Nigeria's Press and the Elections." West Africa, 28 May 1979, pp. 925-27.

Highlights some of the issues which the Nigerian media has concentrated on during the election campaign.

"Politicians and the Taxman." Africa, June 1979, pp. 25-26.

As the Nigerian elections approach, the problems of two of the presidential candidates are discussed. The Electoral Commission is investigating Kano and Azikiwe for possible income tax irregularities.

Rhodesia

Beaubien, Michael C. "The 'New' Rhodesian Constitution: Illusion of Majority Rule." Southern Africa, March 1979, pp. 11-15, 18, 29.

Analysis of the new constitution on a point-by-point basis with a brief summary of the entire document.

Libby, Ronald T. "All-Party Elections in Zimbabwe: What Might Happen?" Africa Today, Vol. 26, No. 1 (January 1979), pp. 7-17.

This article was written in July 1978 and describes a survey conducted by the author of Zimbabwean opinions concerning the outcome of an all parties election. He compares projected strengths of Mugabe, Nkomo, Muzorewa and Sithole and arrives at some figures for their performance in an election.

"Patriotic Front: Battlefield Victories But Internal Tensions." Southern Africa, March 1979, pp. 7-8.

Describes ZAPU military operations and ZANU's belief that ZANLA carries the burden of the war.

"Zimbabwe: The Election -- 'Free Expression' or 'Fraud'?" Africa News, 1 June 1979, pp. 5-10.

Contains excerpts from reports on the Rhodesian elections prepared by Freedom House and the British Parliamentary Human Rights Group.

South Africa

Adam, Heribert. "Survival Politics: Afrikanerdom in Search of a New Ideology." The Journal of Modern African Studies, Vol. 16, No. 4 (1978), pp. 657-69.

Afrikanerdom's traditional ideology of survival is losing its effectiveness as a mobilizing force against critics of apartheid. Afrikaner

politicians and leaders are now searching for a replacement but it appears that there is no consensus as to what the new ideology should be. It will emerge after a battle within Afrikaner power circles.

"Sullivan Principles Produce Few Changes on Factory Floors." Southern Africa, March 1979, pp. 21-22, 30.

Analysis of application of Sullivan Principles on a point-by-point basis. Special attention is drawn to US automotive companies in South Africa.

Sudan

Benton, Graham. "Sudan Moves Back Into the Fold." Middle East, June 1979, pp. 12-13.

Identification with Egypt has become a liability and circumstances are driving Numayri reluctantly into the arms of his old opponents.

Tanzania

Mittelman, James H. "Underdevelopment and Nationalisation: Banking in Tanzania." The Journal of Modern African Studies, Vol. 16, No. 4 (1978), pp. 597-617.

In a country which is dependent on foreign capital, nationalization of international banks appears to be difficult. In Tanzania, this was accomplished due to internal political pressures as well as changes in the international business picture which persuaded the banks to relinquish their hold on regional operations.

Tunisia

S'Habou, Omar. "Union ou Subversion." Jeune Afrique, 13 June 1979, pp. 24-25.

Libyan-Tunisian relations 5 years after their abortive union.

Uganda

"War and Reconstruction." Africa, June 1979, pp. 48-49.

A review of Uganda's efforts to regain a level of political and economic stability.

Western Sahara

Dahmani, Abdelaziz. "La paix se complique." Jeune Afrique, 16 May 1979, p. 26.

Another brief examination of current problems in achieving peace in the Western Sahara.

"Western Sahara: Breakthrough Imminent?" Africa, June 1979, pp. 40-41.

An examination of the Western Sahara issue before the death of Ould Bouceif of Mauritania.

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Badibanga, Andre. "L'impact des sources externes de financement sur le développement socio-economique de l'Afrique." Revue Francaise d'études Politiques Africaines, April 1979, pp 64-78.

A review of financial aid to African countries from such sources as the World Bank, EEC and Arab countries.

"Bread and Butter Economics." Africa, July 1979, pp 24-25.

Declining economic situations in Kenya and Tanzania have forced the neighbors to begin negotiations to reopen trade and transportation lines. The two presidents met and agreed to resume air links between their countries as a first step.

"CDC program for West Africa." West Africa, 18 June 1979, pp 1068-70.

Second part of a three part consideration of the Commonwealth Development Corporation's annual report. Focuses on the Federal Military Government of Nigeria's refusal to grant an exemption to the CDC (Nigeria) from the requirements of the Nigerian Enterprises Promotion Decree of 1977. CDC sold 60 percent of CDC (Nigeria)'s equities to the Nigeria Industrial Development Bank in December 1978. The CDC's regional office for West Africa will have to be transferred from Nigeria.

"Cooperation Agreement." Africa, July 1979, pp 23-24.

Description of recent cooperation agreement signed between Botswana and Zambia. At this point, the two countries are still exploring what type of cooperation they should undertake.

Malek, Mehdi. "Le Maghreb maltraite." Jeune Afrique, 18 July 1979, pp 44-46.

An examination of Maghreb unity, 21 years after the unification congress in Tangiers.

Matatu, Godwin. "From Khartoum to Monrovia to the 1980s." Africa, July 1979, pp 17-20.

Discusses the upcoming OAU Summit, some of the personalities who will be present and focuses on the Tanzania-Uganda question.

Mugomba, Agrippah. "The Political Economy of Imperialism and Dependent Development in Southern Africa." Ufahamu, Vol. IX (1979), No. 1, pp 57-80.

The analysis of South Africa's attempted "detente" exercise is put in the framework of a decolonization/dependency theory which identifies South Africa and the West as the colonizers. The primary aim of the detente exercise was to create a stable subregion compatible to South African and Western interests. The key to this plan now is the establishment of a moderate government in Rhodesia which could possibly prove an example for South Africa's future.

Ngwube, Douglas. "The ECOWAS Summit Achievements." West Africa, 18 June 1979, pp 1067-68.

Reports on the 28-29 May meeting of the Economic Community of West African States held in Dakar. Highlights the final communique issued by the conference and refers to the dismissal of Dr. Romeo Horton as Managing Director of ECOWAS and the appointment of President William Tolbert of Liberia as the new director.

Robbs, Peter. "OAU Conference Report." Arab Report, 1 August 1979, pp 4-5.

A report on the OAU Summit with particular emphasis on Arab and North African concerns.

ALGERIA

Barrada, Hamid. "Quand le tombeur de Ben Bella trébuche . . ." Jeune Afrique, 18 July 1979, pp 30-37.

The past and future role of Abdelaziz Bouteflika in Algeria.

Buchet, Jean-Louis. "Le système Chadli." Jeune Afrique, 18 July 1979, pp 28-29.

An examination of the changes Bendjedid is making, including the release of Ben Bella.

Buchet, Jean-Louis. "Les limites de l'ouverture." Jeune Afrique, 20 June 1979, pp 28-29.

Analysis of the first few months of Bendjedid's presidency.

Grimaud, Nicole. "L'après Boumediène et le Congrès du FLN." Maghreb-Machrek, April-June 1979, pp 20-26.

Analysis of events since the death of Boumediène.

Sanson, Henri. "L'Algérie est-elle surpeuplée?" Maghreb-Machrek, April-June 1979, pp 42-49.

The demographic situation in Algeria in light of the results of the 12 February 1977 census.

BENIN

Galley, M. Robert. "Vers un renouveau de la coopération française au Bénin." Marches Tropicaux et Méditerranéens, 4 May 1979, pp 1108-10.

Since the 1977 mercenary invasion of Benin, the Kerekou government has been following a slow trend towards better relations with France.

BURUNDI

Diallo, Siradiou. "Le Burundi: Au Coeur de L'Afrique." Jeune Afrique, 27 June 1979, pp 37-68.

A lengthy photojournalistic, socioeconomic survey of Burundi which includes an interview with President Baganza.

CENTRAL AFRICAN EMPIRE

Andriamirando, Sennen and Siradiou Diallo. "Bokassa n'est pas fini." Jeune Afrique, 6 June 1979, pp 12-17.

Recounts the CAE's recent history, Bokassa's role in it and focuses on the current accusations of massacring children.

"An Emperor making friends abroad and enemies at home." West Africa, 18 June 1979, pp 1095-96.

CAE's Emperor Bokassa's position at home is steadily deteriorating; his relations with Libya, the Soviet Union, South Africa and France are studied..

Nyama, Syoni. "Dark clouds over the court of Berengo." Africa, July 1979, pp 45-49.

Describes France's dwindling support for Bokassa, his current conflicts with the Congo (Brazzaville), and discusses possible successors.

Souissi, Z. "La fin de l'empire?" Revolution Africaine, 30 May-5 June 1979, pp 48-50.

Citing the Amnesty International charges of atrocities against children and France's waning support, the article speculates on Bokassa's demise.

Zaidi, Jean-Marc. "Bokassa survivra-t-il a Idi Amin?" Jeune Afrique, 9 May 1979, pp 16-17.

Lists Bokassa current troubles and speculates on his ability to withstand them. Mentioned are foreign-based oppositionist exile organizations.

CHAD

Alima, Jos-Blaise. "Revers militaires." Jeune Afrique, 4 July 1979, p 24.

The position of southern troops is improved with a victory between 22 and 24 June in the Mayo Kebi region.

ETHIOPIA

Markakis, John. "Garrison Socialism: The Case of Ethiopia." Middle East Research and Information Project, No. 79, pp 3-17.

Critique of what the author calls the "authoritative statement of the ideological rationale for Cuba's daring and decisive involvement in Ethiopia" in Raul Valdes Vivo's Ethiopia: The Unknown Revolution. Faults Vivo's analysis as somewhat simplistic and Markakis forwards his own interpretation of class formation in Ethiopia.

GHANA

Ata-Bedu, Kofi. "A Junior's government." Africa, July 1979, pp 20-22.

Recounts the events which surrounded the coup by Flight-Lt. Rawlings and the following executions. Mentions the new Armed Forces Revolutionary Council members and touches on the price controls instituted by the new government.

Bentsi-Enchill, Nii K. "Ghana revolution loses steam." West Africa, 25 June 1979, pp 1105-6.

Reports on the conflicting pressures now on Flight-Lt. Rawlings and the Armed Forces Revolutionary Council.

Kugblena, John. "Portrait of Dr. Who?" West Africa, 25 June 1979, pp 1107-8.

Briefly describes the career of Ghana president-elect, Dr. Hilla Limann.

Sellars, Ward. "Ghana's new strong man gains support." West Africa, 18 June 1979, pp 1060-62.

Chronicles the events which followed the 4 June coup by Flight Lt. Jerry Rawlings. Provides incisive information of Rawling's feelings and motives, and reports on the 7 June meeting of the Armed Forces Revolutionary Council with the five presidential candidates.

IVORY COAST

Woronoff, John. "The Value of Development." Africa Report, July-August 1979, pp 13-19.

Rebuts an article from the March-April issue of Africa Report which criticized the pattern of development in the Ivory Coast.

KENYA

Magina, Magina. "Election Race Hots Up." Africa, July 1979, pp 31-32.

Election "fever" is gripping Kenya as it prepares for general and local elections this fall. President Moi has promised many changes and there is excitement about new faces in the government. It is still doubtful that he will bring in any of Kenyatta's old enemies, but there is some speculation that successful businessmen will be entering the government.

LESOTHO

Hirschmann, David. "Changes in Lesotho's Policy Towards South Africa." African Affairs, April 1979, pp 177-96.

Although most observers felt that Lesotho was constrained in its policy options regarding South Africa by its "client" status with the Republic, it has been able to move away from a dependent political relationship. The decision to voice criticism of South Africa was taken largely because of a realization that the benefits of dependency were only limited. As a result of its new policies, Lesotho is able to solicit economic aid from a number of donor states and has strengthened its economy somewhat.

"Rebels' Trail." Africa, July 1979, pp 35-36.

Political cleavages in Lesotho surfaced in May when the antigovernment BCP launched attacks on government troops. The party and its leader, resident in Zambia, refuse to negotiate with Chief Jonathan and claim they were rightfully elected to leadership in 1973 but not allowed to take control.

LIBERIA

Adelman, Kenneth L. "Hosting the OAU." Africa Report, July-August 1979, pp 912.

Begins with some historical background on Liberia, discusses Liberia's position, both economic and political, in Africa and in world affairs. Focuses on Tolbert and his views on the OAU Conference.

Hughes, Anthony J. "Interview with William R. Tolbert, President of Liberia." Africa Report, July-August 1979, pp 4-8.

Tolbert discusses the April riots, the PAL, the divergencies between "Americo-Liberians" and upcountry people, the OAU Summit conference, and Liberian foreign policy.

Uwechue, Ralph. "Spirit of Sanniquellie revisited." Africa, July 1979, pp 14-16.

An interview with President William Tolbert concerning the OAU Summit meeting in Liberia.

MALI

"Mali re-elects a military ruler." West Africa, 25 June 1979, pp 1112-3.

An examination of the main features of post-election Mali: government dominated by civilian administrators and a military that kept an important if undefined role for itself.

MAURITANIA

Dahmani, Abdelaziz. "Des militaires pris au piege." Jeune Afrique, 18 July 1979, pp 26-27.

An analysis of the situation in Mauritania one year after the coup against Ould Daddah.

"Mauritania: After Bouceif?" Africa Confidential, 4 July 1979, pp 6-8.

"If the reshuffle of political personnel gives Mauritania a short diplomatic breathing space, the country's dilemma has not been fundamentally altered. The central issue remains how to disengage the country from the Saharan quagmire and to establish stable relations with its two powerful neighbors in the Maghreb."

MOROCCO

Bennouna, Mohamed. "Le Maroc et le droit de la mer: Evolution des positions marocaines." Maghreb-Machrek, April-June 1979, pp 50-54.

National legislation and action with respect to the Law of the Sea.

Blackburn, Peter. "Morocco voices fears of EEC enlargement." Middle East Economic Digest, 22 June 1979, p 3.

Morocco fears for its trade if Spain, Greece and Portugal join the EEC.

"Le Polisario sera-t-il reconnu?" Jeune Afrique, 11 June 1979, pp 48-49.

An interview with Ahmed Reda Guedira, counselor to King Hassan II.

"Maroc: tension sociale et changements politiques." Maghreb-Machrek, April-June 1979, pp 26-29.

A look at Morocco's internal problems.

Mergui, Raphael. "Hassan II peut-il menacer sans agir?" Jeune Afrique, 27 June 1979, pp 30-31.

Polisaro attacks and Hassan's threats of pursuit.

Ouallalou, Fathallah. "Le Maroc et le droit de la mer: Pour l'institution d'une zone economique exclusive." Maghreb-Machrek, April-June 1979, pp 54-59.

National legislation, the economy and application of an exclusive economic zone.

Schissel, Howard. "Western Sahara -- perilous days." Arab Report, 1 August 1979, pp 5-6.

The conflict in the Western Sahara is escalating to the point where King Hassan of Morocco may be tempted to pursue the POLISARIO guerrillas into Algeria.

MOZAMBIQUE

"Biblical Tussel in Mozambique." Africa, July 1979, pp 50, 55-56.

The government and the Catholic church have started to openly criticize each other. The church opposes the government's socialist policies, including nationalization of church properties. FRELIMO has accused the church of working for foreign powers and has censored all of its publications.

NAMIBIA

Leu, Christopher. "Opposition to Apartheid in Namibia: The role of Education, Religion and the Contract Labor System." Ufahamu, Vol. IX (1979), No. 1, pp 111-37.

The author analyses the role of these institutions in the political education of Namibians and their role in opposition to apartheid. Both the schools and the labor system promoted resentment against apartheid which was echoed in church criticism of the government's policies.

NIGERIA

Amadi, Tony. "The final countdown." Africa, July 1979, pp 29-30.

Reports on recent developments in the Nigerian presidential race.

Arazu, Father Raymond C. "The local government reform in Nigeria." West Africa, 25 June 1979, pp 1115-16.

Describes the effect of the Local Government Reform which was enacted on 19 April 1976. Direct elections versus indirect elections in the States are reviewed as well as problems of raising revenues within the local governments.

Deutsch, Richard. "Interview with Bolaji Akinyemi." Africa Report, July-August 1979, pp 52-55.

The Director of the Nigerian Institute of International Affairs talks about Nigeria's relations with the United States, its stand on southern Africa, Western Sahara, Chad, and Cuban involvement on the continent. Also speaks on Islamic fundamentalism in Nigeria and oil policy.

Deutsch, Richard. "The Nigerian Example." Africa Report, July-August 1979, pp 46-51.

Examination of the national mood as the elections approach. Offers a social, economic, and political background.

Madeley, John. "Fighting corruption in Nigeria." Africa, July 1979, pp 56-57.

The "dash" or bribe is becoming a way of life in Nigeria and is hurting the economy by encouraging spending on the wrong type of goods. The dash builds up a wealthy elite in Lagos at the expense of the rural areas and has been a factor in Nigeria's new reign of street crime.

"Nigerian electioneering changes gear." West Africa, 18 June 1979,
pp 1071-1072.

All five candidates for the presidency have stepped up their campaigns following announcement of the election dates. Two candidates are still under examination for income tax irregularities.

Rapoport, Carla. "Why the Spending Stopped in Nigeria." Fortune, 16 July 1979 (cited in Dept. of State, Africa Press Clippings, 20 July 1979, pp 15-18).

Based on petroleum, Nigeria's exports have skyrocketed, but so has its imports. Last year when oil sales dropped by 15 percent, imports took the lead. By placing strict control on all foreign-exchange transactions, Nigeria's military government is trying to improve the country's finances and has managed to reduce the level of imports by a third so far this year.

Rupley, Lawrence A. "Why Nigerian Spending Has Grown and Grown." West Africa, 4 June 1979, pp 977-80.

Discusses recent changes in the pattern of Nigerian Government spending.

RHODESIA

Phimister, I.R. "Zimbabwean Economic and Social Historiography Since 1970." African Affairs, April 1979, pp 253-268.

A wide ranging review of literature on Rhodesian social and economic history since the publication of T.O. Ranger's The African Voice in Southern Rhodesia. The author analyzes the division within Africanist ranks between colonial historians, "liberal" Africanists, and Marxists.

Rustin, Bayard. "The War Against Zimbabwe." Commentary, July 1979, pp 25-32.

Defense of most recent elections in Rhodesia and argument for US support of the new government to signal warning to Soviets.

SOUTH AFRICA

Rebusoajoang. "Education and Social Control in South Africa." African Affairs, April 1979, pp 228-39.

Graphic description and analysis of government attempts, through Bantu Education, to reduce black expectations. The author concludes that this type of educational program produced greater social cleavages and a consequently more radical viewpoint among blacks than had the former British-style program.

"Searching for Scapegoats." Africa, July 1979, pp 25-26.

The lastest round in the 'Muldergate' scandal does not appear to be the last. President Vorster's resignation has fuelled speculation that other high government officials were also involved in the information scandal. The impact of Muldergate has been on the press, which is now effectively gagged, and the Nationalist Party which is facing increased pressure from its rightwing.

Uys, Stanley. "South Africa Under Mr. Botha." Round Table, January 1979, pp 58-64.

A review of rightward and leftward moves by Prime Minister Botha since his inauguration. He has remained intransigent on the question of power sharing with blacks and thus insured maintenance of the status quo.

SUDAN

Allen, Robin. "Sudan's short-term problems do not mar long-term optimism." Middle East Economic Digest, 13 July 1979, pp 3-4.

Examination of economic problems.

Ndege, William. "Search for durable strategy in Sudan." Africa, July 1979, pp 61-63.

Where Sudan is today, ten years after Nimeiri assumed power.

"Sudan: major development projects under way or recently completed." Middle East Economic Digest, 13 July 1979, pp 48-51 and 20 July 1979, pp 48-52.

Tabular format provides information in project, province, description, date begun, completion date, total cost, governing authority, finance and executing agencies.

"Sudan: A pivotal role." Africa Confidential, 4 July 1979, pp 5-6.

The Middle Eastern and African dimensions to Sudanese foreign policy.

TANZANIA

"Tanzania: Saba Saba." Africa, July 1979, pp 114-129.

Special report on anniversary of the founding of TANU includes articles on: Chama cha Mapinduzi (official political party); industrialization in Tanzania; Zanzibar; and Tanzania's devaluation of its currency.

TUNISIA

Buchet, Jean-Louis. "L'imagination n'est pas au pouvoir." Jeune Afrique, 11 July 1979, pp 41-43.

Fairly detailed look at the Tunisian political scene.

Dahmani, Abdelaziz. "Prisonniers Politiques en Tunisie." Jeune Afrique, 27 June 1979, pp 18-20.

Examination of the prisoner situation with official justifications.

Grimaldi, Fulvio. "Tunisia: Special Survey." Middle East, August 1979, pp 89-111.

Concentration on economic issues.

UGANDA

Lanne, Bernard. "L'Ouganda apres la chute d'Idi Amine Dada." Afrique Contemporaine, May-June 1979, pp 6-10.

Despite its title, more of an account of Uganda's history since independence and up to Amin's fall.

"Uganda: Honeymoon Is Over." Africa Confidential, 20 June 1979, pp 2-4.

The recent dismissal of Yusufu Lule and the cabinet reorganization is discussed. Prospects for stability are examined and the Ugandan National Liberation Forces are briefly looked at.

UPPER VOLTA

Diallo, Siradiou. "Maurice Yameogo le revenant." Jeune Afrique, 9 May 1979, pp 14-16.

The former president of Upper Volta who was overthrown in 1966 has returned to the side of his successor, President Lamizana.

WESTERN SAHARA

Damis, John. "Escalation in the Western Sahara." Middle East International, 20 July 1979, pp 10-11.

Same theme but slightly longer version of Damis' Christian Science Monitor article of 6 August 1979.

ZAIRE

Gran, Guy. "Zaire 1978: The Ethical and Intellectual Bankruptcy of the World System." Africa Today, Vol. 25, No. 4 (October-December 1978), pp 5-47.

A critical analysis of Zaire's desperate economic situation. The Agency for International Development, the International Monetary Fund, the World Bank, and especially President Mobutu, are severely censured for aggravating the condition.

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Africa General

"Africa/Portugal: Former Colonies Seek Unity." Africa News, 3 August 1979, pp. 5-6, 11.

Review of the recent Lusophonic meeting in Luanda and of Portugal's relations with her former colonies.

"Cuba's Africa Aid: Education for Development." Southern Africa, July/August 1979, pp. 10-11, 31.

A discussion of Cuban non-military aid to Africa, including education at the Isle of Youth, the Che Guevara Brigade in Angola, the Republica Popular de Angola in Havana and other educational groups organized by Cubans for Africans.

Lellouche, Pierre and Dominique Moisi. "French Policy in Africa: A Lonely Battle Against Destabilization." International Security, Spring 1979, pp. 108-33.

Traces the history of French military involvement in Africa from 1960 to 1977 through an examination of the policies of de Gaulle and Giscard. Includes a table of French military personnel in Africa and lists countries with which France maintains defense pacts and technical cooperation agreements.

"Nigeria-France Conflict Looms in Chad." West Africa, 11 June 1979, pp. 1016-17.

The expulsion of Nigeria's peacekeeping force deeply stung the Federal Military Government. Likewise, the request by Chadian parties to keep the French military forces in Chad has grated on Nigerian sensibilities.

"OAU Assembly XVI." African Index, 16-31 July 1979, pp. 49-51.

Includes a summary of issues discussed at Monrovia by topic.

Shams, Feraidoon B. "American Policy: Arms and Aid in Africa." Current History, July/August 1979, pp. 9-13.

Summary of US aid programs to Africa since WWII and some discussion of American motivations, including the cold war and economic security. The amount of arms exports to Africa is also discussed, including those from countries other than the US.

Benin

"Benin: Ending Isolation?" Africa Confidential, 1 August 1979, pp. 3-5.

Describes Benin's recent "softening" of its Marxist-Leninist ideology. Benin's relations with France as well as with several moderate African nations are improving. It is suggested that Kerekou finally may be getting over the paranoia that surrounded the 16 January 1977 mercenary invasion of Cotonou.

Dahmani, Abdelaziz. "Le discours et la realite." Jeune Afrique, 8 August 1979, pp. 22-23.

A discussion of the "unique blend" of Marxist-Maoist-Stalinist ideologies and private enterprise in Benin today.

Botswana

"Botswana: Staying Multi-Party?" Africa Confidential, 1 August 1979, pp. 5-7.

Continuing military activity around its borders and political apathy within the country threaten the multi-party system in Botswana. President Khama is increasingly concerned about opposition parties as his health fails and he may ban the most effective one.

Cameroon

Alima, Jos-Blaise. "La course a la succession." Jeune Afrique, 4 July 1979, pp. 27-29.

A recent constitutional reform in Cameroon names the Prime Minister as successor to the President. But who will be the next Prime Minister? President Ahidjo has refused to make his choice known.

Central African Empire

Andriamirado, Sennen and Pierre Gardel. "En Centrafrique, les dernieres cartes de Bokassa." Jeune Afrique, 20 June 1979, pp. 12-17.

Bokassa seems determined to remain in power. The article contains a good analysis of the current crisis facing the Bokassa regime--strong international reaction to the student "massacres" in April 1979. It also discusses Bokassa's "blackmail" tactics against the French--the threat of turning to the Soviets and Libya for aid.

Gardel, Pierre. "Les autres 'victimes' de Bokassa." Jeune Afrique, 4 July 1979, p. 17.

Former Bokassa supporters describe the cruel and greedy nature of Emperor Jean Bokassa.

Equatorial Guinea

"Afrique: La fin d'un tyran." Paris Match, 31 August 1979, pp. 28-35.

A brief account of the final days and the fall of the Nguema regime in Equatorial Guinea.

"Executions to the tune of 'Those were the days'." To the Point, 24 August 1979, pp. 21-22.

A brief summary of the overthrow of Macias Nguema of Equatorial Guinea. The article stresses the dictatorial and murderous regime of Nguema as if to say that blacks can be more ruthless to blacks than whites can be.

Kaidi, Hamza. "Un dictateur de moins." Jeune Afrique, 15 August 1979, pp. 20-21.

A brief account of the rule and fall of Macias Nguema in Equatorial Guinea after 11 years of "blood and tyranny."

Ethiopia

"Ethiopia: Mengistu's Headaches." Africa Confidential, 18 July 1979, pp. 5-6.

Problems within the Dergue include debate over the formation of a political party, alleged plots to overthrow Mengistu, disagreement over policies towards non-Amharics and the solution to the Eritrean war.

"Ethiopia: More Problems for Mengistu." Africa Confidential, 22 August 1979, pp. 6-8.

The formation of a political party continues to present problems for the Dergue and the continuing secession wars throughout the country still plague the military.

Ghana

Maiga, Mohamed. "Comments la troupe a battu les generaux." Jeune Afrique, 11 July 1979, pp. 34-35.

An account of the 4 June 1979 coup d'etat in Ghana.

Maiga, Mohamed. "Les caporaux nettoient l'armee." Jeune Afrique, 20 June 1979, p. 20.

The officers who took power in early June have promised general elections will take place on 18 June. They also have promised to clean up the army "with an Ethiopian-style bloodbath." The article concludes that it is still too early to assess the new Ghanaian Government's policies.

Maiga, Mohamed. "La revanche des gagne-petit." Jeune Afrique, 18 July 1979, pp. 24-25.

The new Ghanaian leaders base their popularity on their declaration of war on "the good life" and on corruption.

Soudan, Francois. "Ghana: Est-ce la revolution?" Jeune Afrique, 4 July 1979, pp. 14-15.

A survey of the current civilian and military sectors in Ghanaian society. The author questions the ability of the two sectors to "coexist" in Ghana. He also asks, will the transition to civilian rule really work or will the June coup follow the Ethiopian example?

Guinea

Daillo, Siradiou. "Les bouchees doubles." Jeune Afrique, 4 July 1979, p. 16.

On 26 June 1979, France and Guinea signed a new cooperation agreement, primarily dealing with cultural, scientific, technical, economic, and financial matters. This article discusses the impact of the accord on Guinea.

Kenya

Swainson, Nicola. "State and Economy in Post-Colonial Kenya, 1963-1978." Canadian Journal of African Studies, Vol. XII, no. 3 (1978), pp. 357-81.

In approaching the study of the capitalist nature of Kenyan society, the author aims for a synthesis of internal social and international capitalist forces. The Kenyan bourgeoisie has consolidated its position since independence through political action and has expanded the role of indigenous entrepreneurs in the economy. Foreign involvement has shifted from importation of goods to infusion of capital into the manufacturing sector, often in partnership with the Kenyan Government. The next step in Kenyan capitalist development will be an increase in foreign capital and technology.

Liberia

Alima, Jos-Blaise. "Tolbert victime de l'OAU." Jeune Afrique, 15 August 1979, pp. 30-31.

While hosting the 16th OAU Summit Conference, President Tolbert is facing a serious domestic problem involving bribery scandals and the dismissal of several high-ranking members of his government.

Fussey, Edouard. "La Situation du Liberia en 1979." Afrique Contemporaine, No. 103, May-June 1979, pp. 1-6.

A sketchy history of Liberia since the 1840s. Particular emphasis is placed on the 1979 OAU meeting in Monrovia and President Tolbert's March 1979 visit to Paris.

Maiga, Mohamed. "La que-de-pie et le boubou." Jeune Afrique, 25 July 1979, pp. 26-27.

General background information on Liberia as host country to the 16th OAU Summit Conference.

Madagascar

Leymarie, Philippe. "Le Parti du Congres pour l'Indépendance de Madagascar (A.K.F.M.)." Revue française d'études politiques africaines, No. 160 (April 1979), pp. 44-59.

Discusses the political role and ideological development of the AKFM from the fall of President Tsiranana until the present. Footnotes indicate two earlier articles on the AKFM by the same author in the same journal, covering 1958-68 (No. 98, February 1974) and 1968-72 (No. 107, November 1974).

Mali

Amselle, Jean-Loup. "La conscience paysanne: la révolte de Ouolossebougou (juin 1968, Mali)." Canadian Journal of African Studies, Vol. XII (1978), pp. 339-55.

Examination of the Ouolossebougou revolt, which took place 6 months before the downfall of the socialist regime: socio-historical context, views of government and rebels, ideology of revolt, class struggle in terms of peasants, tradesmen and government apparatus.

Mauritania

Schissel, Howard and Graham Hancock. "Mauritania abandons Saharan claim: Economic pressures were too much." Middle East Economic Digest, 10 August 1979, pp. 3-4.

Problems of national development.

Morocco

Dahmani, Abdelaziz. "L'isolement du Maroc." Jeune Afrique, 1 August 1979, pp. 18-19.

The background leading up to Morocco's defeat at the July OAU Summit.

Mozambique

"Mozambique: Mixed Picture for the Economy." Africa News, 10 August 1979, pp. 3-5, 11.

Despite lagging production statistics in the agricultural and industrial sectors, FRELIMO is optimistic about the country's economic future and has started several projects to spur the economy.

"Mozambique's President Machel Talks About Building a Socialist Future." Southern Africa, July/August 1979, pp. 4-7.

President Machel discusses problems of illiteracy and unemployment in Mozambique today.

Niger

"Niger 1978." Marches Tropicaux et Mediterraneens, 1 June 1979, pp. 1363-1468.

Over 100 pages on uranium and economic development.

Nigeria

"Interview with Alhaji Amino Kano." Drum (Nigeria), June 1979, pp. 7-9.

A standard interview with Presidential candidate Amino Kano given prior to his disqualification by FEDELCO.

Rhodesia

"Zimbabwe Rhodesia: Chicken and Egg." Africa Confidential, 18 July 1979, pp. 1-3.

The continuing escalation of the war in Rhodesia is causing resentment among the people towards the guerrillas and the government. The balance of the war remains the same and the government's only chance to win popularity is to gain some political advances towards true majority rule.

"Zimbabwe Rhodesia: Conference Calculations." Africa Confidential, 22 August 1979, pp. 1-3.

Heavy pressure from the Patriotic Front's backers has persuaded the guerrillas to come to the negotiating table, but it is uncertain what may be agreed upon. Nkomo may be willing to stand for election inside the country, but Mugabe is less certain.

Rwanda

"Constitution de la Republique Rwandaise." Afrique Contemporaine, No. 104, July-August 1979, pp. 22-29.

The final "modified" version of the Constitution recently adopted by the Rwandan Government.

Senegal

Biarnes, Pierre. "A propos du deuxieme congress du P.A.I. senegalais (Dakar-- 16 et 17 fevrier 1979)." Revue francaise d'etudes politiques africaines, April 1979.

A brief discussion of the second Party Congress of the marxist African Party for Independence (P.A.I.) held in 1979. Also included in the article is a brief history of the party.

Somalia

"Somalia's Constitutional Referendum--'Change but no Change'." Arab Report, 5 September 1979, p. 2.

Somalia's new constitution guarantees personal rights and freedom to Somalis but little alters the way the country has been run since Barre took power. General elections for the People's Assembly will take place in October.

South Africa

Bullier, Antoine J. "Diachronie et Synchronie dans la Legislation Raciale en Afrique du Sud en France et dans le Sud des Etats-Unis." Revue Juridique et Politique, Independance et Cooperation, April-June 1979, pp. 149-61.

Both the US and South Africa have had racially discriminatory laws, but there are important differences between each country's. In South Africa, racial classification is based on appearance, not heritage as in the US. South Africa supports its laws through religious justification.

"South Africa: New Court Test for Race Laws." Africa News, 3 August 1979, p. 10.

A group of South African journalists is testing the government's policy of requiring permits for Indians and coloreds as well as whites, to enter African areas. Six were arrested for entering an African area for a meeting of the Writers Association of South Africa.

Tunisia

Belhassen, Souhayr. "Tunisie: un anniversaire pas comme les autres." Jeune Afrique, 1 August 1979, p. 11.

On Habib Achour and other political prisoners in Tunisia.

Uganda

Lanne, Bernard. "L'Ouganda apres la chute d'Idi Amine Dada." Afrique Contemporaine, No. 103, May-June 1979, pp. 6-10.

A brief history of Uganda since independence, including a rather detailed account of the Amin regime and its collapse in 1979. The article concludes with a capsulized discussion of international reaction to Amin's ouster from power.

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Chazan, Naomi. "African voters at the Polls: A Re-examination of the Role of Elections in African Politics." The Journal of Commonwealth and Comparative Politics, July 1979, pp. 136-58.

African elections are popularly characterized as means of legitimating one-party regimes. In fact, they have provided the forum for some meaningful debate although they cannot accurately reflect public opinion because a consensus of opinion does not yet exist in most African countries. The article contains case studies of several elections and a table chronicling African elections over the past 4 years.

Coker, Christopher. "The United States and National Liberation in Southern Africa." African Affairs, July 1979, pp. 319-30.

By attempting to avert violence in the quest for independence in Africa, both the US and the Soviet Union fail to acknowledge the forces which can eventually create nationalist attitudes in Africa.

Concolato, Jean-Claude. "Une situation de crise." Revue Francaise d'Etudes Politiques Africaines, May-June 1979, pp. 28-63.

Analysis of the Ethiopian revolution, Somali nationalism and international strategic interests and involvement in the Horn of Africa.

Deutsch, Richard. "African Oil and US Foreign Policy." Africa Report, September-October 1979, pp. 47-51.

Underscores the growing dependence of the US on African oil and Africa's "clout" in the world oil market. The author points out US indifference to investment in Africa. He discusses US relations with the chief African oil producers (Libya, Algeria, Nigeria, and Angola) and asserts that a change in policy is necessary to improve relations with these nations.

Lyons, Roy. "The USSR, China and the Horn of Africa." Review of African Political Economy, May-August 1978, pp. 5-30.

A review of Soviet activities in the Horn which argues that the USSR is motivated by state interests in securing its geopolitical interests in that region.

Mezger, Dorothea. "How the Mining Companies Undermine Liberation." Review of African Political Economy, May-August 1978, pp. 53-66.

Mining companies are trying to secure their interests in the mineral-rich southern region of Africa by several means. One is undercutting the black labor force through increasing mechanization in the mining industry. Another is advocating majority rule while opposing any socialist reform by new governments.

Murapa, Rukudzo. "The Political Economy of the United States Policy in Southern Africa." The Review of Black Political Economy, Spring 1979, pp. 307-34.

The author analyzes the efforts of former Secretary of State Kissinger in southern Africa as part of an attempt to recoup losses in global diplomacy in Vietnam. Includes some charts and tables concerning US investments and economic activity in South Africa.

Nouaille-Degorce, Brigitte. "Evolution Comparee des Regimes Militaires Somalien et Soudanais." Revue Francaise d'Etudes Politiques Africaines, May-June 1979, pp. 64-107.

There are many similarities between the development of authoritarian military regimes in Somalia and Sudan. In both countries, power has become personal, identified with the current ruler. Both countries were seeking to preserve their unity--against the southern rebels in Sudan and to reunite the various Somalilands in Somalia.

Rondos, Alexander. "A Widening Role." Africa Report, September-October 1979, pp. 4-8.

Reviews recent French intervention in Zaire, Chad and Mauritania. Notes the French reconciliation with Guinea and overtures to non-Francophone Africa. Also examined is France's role in the Central African Empire and the Lome Convention. France's economic links with Africa are discussed, especially the role of the Caisse Centrale de Cooperation Economique (CCCE).

Schissel, Howard. "Saharan Uranium--the Struggle is On." Arab Report, 4 July 1979, pp. 6-7.

Uranium prospecting and development in Algeria, Libya, Chad, Niger, Mali, and Morocco.

Algeria

"Algeria: Change of style or substance?" Africa Confidential, 18 July 1979, pp. 6-7.

Early, symbolic changes are seen as a prelude to the future.

Schissel, Howard. "Hopes for Franco-Algerian economic detente?" Middle East Economic Digest, 31 August 1979, p. 11.

Economic trade patterns and the mutual desire to sort out economic and political problems.

Zaidi, Jean-Marc. "Ben Bella en attendant e'etre libre." Jeune Afrique, 15 August 1979, pp. 18-19.

Bendjedid does not want to assume the "heritage of Boumediene."

Chad

"Chad: The French Shift." Africa Confidential, 22 August 1979, pp. 4-6.

Very good article with much about the internal political situation as well as French and other foreign involvement. Details French military actions in support of FROLINAT against the Libyan invasion. Discusses the abrupt recall of General Louis Forest.

Ethiopia

Love, Robert S. "Economic Change in Pre-Revolutionary Ethiopia." African Affairs, July 1979, pp. 339-55.

Ethiopia's economy had been growing steadily up until the revolution, but the benefits of this growth did not extend to the military, industrial workers or peasants. When prices rose at the end of 1972 and famine increased in Wollo Province, these groups supported the revolt which the military spearheaded. Article contains tables describing economic indicators for the pre-revolutionary period.

Equatorial Guinea

Buob, Jacques. "Guinee equatoriale: Ubu a la trappe." L'Express, 18 August 1979, p. 48.

"President Franciaco Macias Nguema made his country the 'African Dachau.'"

Gardel, Pierre. "'Nous sommes liberes'" Jeune Afrique, 29 August 1979, pp. 16-17.

An account of the fall of the N'Guema regime in Equatorial Guinea.

Ghana

Herbstein, Denis. "Broomstick Revolution." West Africa, 13 August 1979, pp. 1462-63.

A general summary of the activities of the Armed Forces Revolutionary Council in Ghana. It refers to the June 4th coup as a "law enforcement operation within existing structures" rather than a revolution. The author claims that Flight-Lt Rawlings's coup was intended to encourage Ghanaians to speak out against corruption and to take measures to end it.

Maiga, Mohamed. "Les atouts de Limann." Jeune Afrique, 1 August 1979, p. 23.

Dr. Hilla Limann will assume the Presidency in Ghana on 1 October 1979. The military has promised to give the new head of state "appropriate power" ("pouvoir propre").

"Rawlings' View of Ghana's Future." West Africa, 9 July 1979, pp. 1197, 1199.

An interview with Flight-Lt. Jerry Rawlings. He cites Nigeria's oil boycott, Upper Volta's refusal to sell Ghana meat, and Benin's holding back of corn and oil as results of the executions of high-ranking officers. Rawlings states that the revolution is not one of breaking down the existing system, but rather it seeks to remove certain personalities and replace them with the "right" people.

Guinea

"La Guinee? un pays beni des dieux." AF Press Clips, 7 September 1979, pp. 15 & 18.

An interview with Assistant Undersecretary for African Affairs William C. Harrop on Guinea-US relations.

Mauritania

"Dogs and strains of war." Economist, 2 June 1979, p. 80.

Impact of the Saharan war on Morocco and Mauritania.

Morocco

Knight, Richard. "Western Sahara: POLISARIO Struggles for Liberation." Southern Africa, June 1979, pp. 10-11.

Article critical of Morocco and US aid to Morocco.

MacLean, Isla. "Morocco's Saharan Nightmare." Arab Report, 5 September 1979, p. 3.

Events leading up to the occupation of the southern part of the Western Sahara and examination of the strains of the war on Morocco.

Morgan, Susan. "Morocco's Back-Breaking Austerity Measures." Middle East, July 1979, pp. 86-87.

Impact of the austerity measures.

Mozambique

"A Science Belongs to its Creator." Africa, August 1979, pp. 43-46.

Interview with Mozambican President Samora Machel to review Frelimo's 4 years of rule. He discusses party development, illiteracy, economic progress, and Soviet and Chinese involvement in Southeast Asia.

Namibia

Barbier, Maurice. "La Recherche d'Une Solution du Probleme Namibien." Revue Francaise d'Etudes Politiques Africaines, May-June 1979, pp. 124-44.

Recapitulation of events in Namibian negotiations between September 1976-May 1979.

Niger

"Niger's hopes for uranium." West Africa, 9 July 1979, pp. 1210-13.

Uranium, the economy, and France.

Nigeria

Cole, Dr. Patrick Dell. "Popular Roots of Nigerian Foreign Policy." West Africa, 9 July 1979, pp. 1200-03.

Originally a speech presented to the International Press Institute in Athens, Greece, by the author, the Managing Director of the Daily Times of Nigeria. He stresses Nigeria's resolve in insuring the liberation of southern Africa and deplores the perceived conservative trend of Western Europe.

Sao Tome

Dupin, Eric. "Coup de barre a gauche." Jeune Afrique, 29 August 1979, p. 23.

A discussion of the "pro-Angolan orientation" of the Sao Tome Government. Specific mention is made of the March 1978 arrival of a joint Angolan-Cuban contingent on Sao Tome at the request of President Pinto Da Costa.

Sierra Leone

Hancock, Graham. "Building Economic Bridges." Africa Report, September-October 1979, pp. 39-46.

A fairly objective assessment of the current economic and political situation in Sierra Leone. The country's increasing trade deficit has led it to pursue a shift from mining to agriculture as a means of increasing sagging exports. Also being explored as sources of revenue are the fishing industry and tourism. Sierra Leone's conversion to a one-party system is discussed and its role as the site of the 1980 OAU convention is examined.

South Africa

Barber, James and Michael Spicer. "Sanctions Against South Africa--Options for the West." International Affairs, July 1979, pp. 385-401.

The authors discuss five options the West may pursue in trying to bring about change in South Africa's racial policies. They conclude that due to national and international pressures--not events inside South Africa--the West will probably opt to act between the two poles of active economic involvement on one hand and comprehensive sanctions on the other.

Coles, Jane. "The new apartheid strategy," Africa, August 1979, pp. 46-48.

Some reforms in labor laws have been enacted since completion of the Wiehahn and Riekert Commissions, but they apply only to blacks whose presence in "white areas" has already been sanctioned.

Midlane, Matthew. "The South African General Election of 1977." African Affairs, July 1979, pp. 371-87.

The election of 1977 resulted in an overwhelming majority for the ruling Nationalist Party. It can be argued that South Africa is, in fact, no longer a democracy even for its white citizens and that the opposition only voices possible solutions and can effect no action.

Seiler, John. "A Government Against the World." Africa Report, September-October 1979, pp. 9-15.

South Africa increasingly assumes an attitude of self-reliance, believing that the US will not commit itself to preventing the growth of communism in Africa nor to imposing economic sanctions against South Africa. The government's policies include strengthening the military, constitutional reforms, encouraging private enterprise, and stabilizing conditions for urban blacks.

Sudan

"Keep quiet about your oil and we'll keep you solvent." Saudi Arabia Newsletter, 10-23 September 1979, pp. 3-4.

The Sudanese have been under intense pressure from the Saudis to keep details of their oil finds quiet. The Saudis have offered to tide the Sudanese economy over very difficult times and to provide political backing for Numeiri, both internally and in his delicate negotiations with Egypt, provided the Sudanese did not publicize their oil hopes.

Kilner, Peter. "Nimairi's number two is scapegoat for economic discontent." Middle East Economic Digest, 17 August 1979, p. 31.

Economic problems and their political impacts.

"Nimairi earns a breathing space." Middle East, September 1979, pp. 12-13.

The changes Nimairi has instituted will not be enough to ensure his long-term survival.

"Plunged in gloom as the cotton crop fails." Middle East Newsletter, 10-23 September 1979, pp. 4-5.

Sudanese economic problems.

"Sudan: Nimeiri Wriggles." Africa Confidential, 5 September 1979, pp. 3-4.

Focuses on Nimeiri's attempt to placate rising dissatisfaction among younger members of the professional classes and armed forces by sacking another group of politicians.

"'We have eliminated secularism.'" Middle East, September 1979, pp. 36-37.

Interview with former Muslim Brotherhood leader, Dr. Hassan Turabi, who has just been appointed Attorney General.

Tunisia

Schissel, Howard. "Tunisia's pre-election democracy." Middle East, September 1979, pp. 19-20.

Examination of liberalization measures and struggle within the party apparatus.

"Tunisia and Libya face to face with Italian piracy." Middle East Newsletter, 10-23 September 1979, pp. 3-4.

There is a virtually unknown war going on in the Mediterranean between Italian fishermen and the Tunisian and Libyan navies.

Uganda

Mazrui, Ali. "Language Policy After Amin." Africa Report, September-October 1979, pp. 20-22.

The question of instituting Swahili as a national language in Uganda is discussed. The author points out that Amin contributed to the increase in importance of Swahili at the expense of English. Mazrui suggests that both English and Swahili be adopted as the "political language" of Uganda, and that a candidate for public office should be required to know either. He cites Tanganyika at independence as one nation which followed this course.

Vergara, Francisco. "Tout va mal." Jeune Afrique, 12 September 1979, p. 20.

Economic problems, political opposition, and "certain neighbors" (Tanzania) pose more of a serious threat to the new Ugandan regime of Godfrey Binaisa than does Idi Amin.

Western Sahara

Ben Yahmed, Bechir. "Au Sahara, la paix s'est-elle eloignee?" Jeune Afrique, 8 August 1979, pp. 12-13.

Comment on the Western Sahara situation in light of the wise men's report.

"Can Riyadh bring peace to the Maghreb?" Saudi Arabia Newsletter, 2-15 July 1979, pp. 4-5.

Riyadh is deeply involved in Western Sahara peace efforts and is interested in preserving the conservative regime of Hassan.

"Late in the day, an OAU solution." Middle East Newsletter, 30 July-12 August 1979, p. 11.

An OAU solution in the light of renewed POLISARIO aggressiveness.

Morgan, Susan. "Saudi Plan Mooted for Sahara Conflict." Middle East, July 1979, pp. 18, 20.

A report on the Saudi initiative.

"Sahara? avoiding point of no return." Middle East, September 1979, pp. 11-12.

A diplomatic solution will be difficult to achieve, since compromise would seriously embarrass both governments domestically.

"Sahara? le verdict des sages." Jeune Afrique, 8 August 1979, pp. 39-53.

Several articles on the Western Sahara: the secret wise men's report, the OAU summit, the wise men's committee, Mauritania, Algeria, the POLISARIO, Morocco, and committee reports.

Zambia

Hodges, Geoffrey. "Zambia: Opening the Gates and Tightening the Belts." Review of African Political Economy, May-August 1978, pp. 87-98.

President Kaunda has tried to stabilize the economy by inviting in foreign investors and going on an austerity program. The result has been rising prices and increasing dependency on outside sources.

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Africa General

Potholm, Christian P. "Who Killed Cock Robin? Perceptions Concerning the Breakup of the East African Community." World Affairs, Summer 1979, pp. 45-56.

Review of some common perceptions about the disintegration of the East African Community. The author concludes that political factors, including the failure of political leadership and the considerations of subnational politics, exacerbated the Community's problems and helped lead to its untimely downfall.

Weeks, Albert L. "Soviet Geopolitical Momentum." Horn of Africa, January/March 1979, pp. 42-53.

The author places recent Soviet forays into sub-Saharan Africa in the larger context of Soviet global expansionism. He asserts that the Soviets are trying to secure the entire Asian continent, including control of the Red Sea.

Algeria

"Alger mene une politique tres active de relations exterieures." Marches tropicaux et mediterraneens, 22 June 1979, pp. 1647-1648.

Foreign relations under Chadli Bendjedid.

"Algeria's clean-up campaign." Middle East, October 1979, pp. 14, 16.

Examination of political factors at work in Algeria. Article states, "For the younger Algerian officers, American policy is a key issue. They are extremely anxious to diversify their sources of weapons...and fear that US support for Morocco will reinforce the position of the older officers, backed by the Party, who wished to maintain Soviet supplies. Decisions taken in Washington could therefore have repercussions inside Algeria as well as on the region in general."

Barrada, Hamid. "L'homme de M'Sila." Jeune Afrique, 3 October 1979, pp. 50-51.

Ben Bella is not really free.

"Chadli keeps to the center." Africa News, 28 September 1979, pp. 3-4.

Draws heavily on the published articles of others, particularly Robert Mortimer in Africa Report.

"Une grande activite diplomatique couronnee par le "sommet" de Monrovia." Marches tropicaux et mediterraneens, 3 August 1979, pp. 2141-2142.

Algerian third world policy and activities under Bendjedid and the new foreign minister.

Schissel, Howard. "Algeria planners to woo consumers." Middle East, October 1979, p. 93.

The Algerian economy between economic development plans.

"Trans-Sahara roads give Algeria new opportunity." Middle East Economic Digest, 19 October 1979, p. 3.

Improved prospects for trade with countries south of the Sahara have come with the gradual improvement of Algeria's desert roads.

Angola

Weissman, Stephen R. "CIA Covert Action in Zaire and Angola: Patterns and Consequences." Political Science Quarterly, Summer 1979, pp. 263-86.

Comparison of CIA operations in the Congo in 1960 and in Angola in 1975. The author assesses some of the negative impacts of such action and determinants for success.

Cameroon

Alima, Jos-Blaise. "La course a la succession." Jeune Afrique, 4 July 1979, pp. 27-29.

A recent constitutional reform in Cameroon names the Prime Minister as successor to the President. But who will be the next Prime Minister? President Ahidjo has refused to make his choice known.

Central African Empire

Rondos, Alex. "A French Broom Sweeping CAR." West Africa, 1 October 1979, pp. 1787-1788.

Indicts France for intervening in the Central African Republic as well as in Chad, Mauritania, and Zaire since mid-1977. Speculates on future political maneuvers within the CAR and praises Amnesty International in helping to topple Bokassa.

Chad

"Les accords de Lagos." Afrique Contemporaine, September-October 1979, pp. 26-28, 31-32.

The document and commentary on it.

Alima, Jos-Blaise. "Une nouvelle...derniere chance." Jeune Afrique, 5 September 1979, pp. 22-23.

Focusing on the participants, particularly Goukouni and Kamougue.

Latremoliere, Jacques. "Les conditions d'un reglement politique au Tchad." Marches tropicaux et mediterraneens, 20 July 1979, pp. 2021-2023.

Examines basic elements of the problem.

Michalon, Thierry. "Tchad: Echec d'une constitution ambiguë, ou effondrement d'un certain type d'état?" Revue Juridique et Politique Independance et Cooperation, April-June 1979, pp. 163-168.

Examination of the Fundamental Charter's institutions which have never really functioned.

Equatorial Guinea

"Equatorial Guinea: A Coup Dissected." Africa Confidential, 17 October 1979, pp. 1-4.

Describes the recent events in Equatorial Guinea. Suggests that President Teodoro Obiang probably was involved in the Macias atrocities. Speculates that off-shore oil might play an important role in an economic recovery.

Ethiopia

Bhardwaj, Raman G. "The Growing Externalization of the Eritrean Movement." Horn of Africa, January/March 1979, pp. 19-27.

Due to the strategic position of Eritrea, the rebel forces there have been wooed by Arab states and the Soviet Union. The author assesses the impact of these efforts through an examination of several phases within the Eritrean struggle and concludes that unless an indigenously oriented development plan is formulated by the rebels, the province will likely become a pawn in regional politics.

Johnson, Willene. "Food and Politics: A Case Study of Ethiopia." Horn of Africa, January/March 1979, pp. 28-35.

Failure of the emergency food aid plan to Ethiopia during the famine was caused largely by inequalities in the Ethiopian political system. Corruption and the system of land tenure combined to prevent adequate or equal distribution of aid.

Ghana

Bentsi-Enchill, Nii K. "Losing Illusions at Makola Market." West Africa, 3 September 1979, pp. 1589-1592.

The author relates his personal experience at the razing of Makola market in Accra. He cites the brutality of the soldiers toward civilians and deplores the lack of sensibilities of the lower ranks.

Bentsi-Enchill, Nii K. "Questions for Civil Rule in Ghana." West Africa, 10 September 1979, pp. 1639, 1642-1644.

The author warns against optimism for the newly elected civilian government being able to cure Ghana's economic woes. He questions what the role of the AFRC will be under a civilian administration and suggests that it will not be long before the military intervenes once again.

"Ghana: Neutralising the Army." Africa Confidential, 19 September 1979, p. 1-2.

The current situation in Ghana is summarized. A mid-July counter coup attempt by units of field engineers is revealed in connection with the question of who controls the armed forces. The future of AFRC members is in doubt and Capt Boakye-Djan is reported to be heading for Britain.

"Ghana's Handover-Rawlings' Day." West Africa, 1 October 1979, p. 1785.

Describes the ceremonies which transferred authority from the Armed Forces Revolutionary Council to the newly elected civilian government in Ghana. The star of the event was Flight Lt. J. J. Rawlings. After he participated in the transition ceremony held in Parliament, he marched in the military parade for President Limann, symbolizing his return to the ranks.

Ivory Coast

"Ivory Coast: A Need for Thrift." Africa Confidential, 17 October 1979, pp. 6-8.

Despite its ambitious agricultural diversification program, the Ivory Coast still suffers from fluctuations in the price of cocoa and coffee. Poor planning may deplete forestland by 1985. The Ivory Coast spends \$127 million annually on "foreign technical assistance"--French advisers.

Mali

"L'economie du Mali" Marches tropicaux et mediterraneens, 18 May 1979, pp. 1229-1231.

Overview of the current situation and development opportunities.

Selhami, Mohamed. "Le jour J est deja choisi." Jeune Afrique, 12 September 1979, pp. 31-33.

Interview with Didi Demba Medina Soumbounou on the Movement to Liberate Mali which Soumbounou says has 7,000 supporters.

Mauritania

"Accord entre la Mauritanie et la Front POLISARIO." Afrique Contemporaine, September-October 1979, p. 30.

Reproduction of the text.

"Mauritania: putting its irons in the fire." Middle East Economic Digest, 12 October 1979, p. 3.

Plans for economic recovery are based largely on a scheme to exploit iron ore deposits at Guelbs.

Mauritius

"Mauritius: Surviving Scandal." Africa News, Vol. XIII, No. 8 (24 August 1979), pp. 8-9.

A scandal concerning the Mauritian firm, Rogers Aviation (allegedly a secret "sanctions busting" conduit of arms to Rhodesia), continues to plague Prime Minister Seewoosagur Ramgoolam's government. The scandal's effects on parliamentary politics and the political parties in Mauritius are discussed.

Morocco

Buchet, Jean-Louis. "L'heure de verite." Jeune Afrique, 29 August 1979, pp. 12-13.

Morocco's Western Sahara policy and actions.

Mergui, Raphael. "L'armee marocaine au Sahara." Jeune Afrique, 24 October 1979, pp. 40-51.

The article focuses more on the conflict for the Western Sahara than the Moroccan Army.

"Morocco: Hassan in danger." Africa Confidential, 19 September 1979, pp. 5-7.

"After a series of diplomatic and military reverses, King Hassan II of Morocco finds himself so entangled in the Western Sahara that there now appears to be little possibility of honourable extrication."

"Sahara Stalemate." Middle East, October 1979, pp. 47-48.

"In spite of recent mediation efforts...it appears increasingly likely that the Western Sahara issue will be decided on the battlefield following Morocco's annexation of the formerly Mauritanian-administered territory."

Selhami, Mohamed. "Le symbole contre les armes." Jeune Afrique, 29 August 1979, p. 14.

Morocco's Western Saharan policy and the fighting at Biranzaren.

"Washington comes to help lonely King Hassan." Middle East Newsletter, 13-26 August 1979, pp. 4-5.

The US hopes for Moroccan support for the American-sponsored Arab-Israeli peace plan.

"Washington's Sahara dilemma between Rabat and Algiers." Middle East Newsletter, 24 September-7 October 1979, pp. 3-4.

Pros and cons on the United States standing firmly behind Morocco.

"Why Egypt is ready to help Morocco." West Africa, 10 September 1979, p. 1644.

Never really answers the question.

Nigeria

Davison, Dr. R. B. "How Many Nigerians?" West Africa, 20 August 1979, p. 1503-5.

The author feels that Nigeria has been underestimating its population for too long. According to his research techniques, there are presently 100 million people in Nigeria and by the year 2000 there will be 216 million.

Dent, Martin. "Mystery of the Missing Band-wagon." West Africa, 10 September 1979, pp. 1633-1634.

The results of the senatorial and presidential election reveal that each party generally received a constant share of the vote in each election. There was no expected increase in votes--the band-wagon effect--for the winner of the earlier (senatorial) election.

"Union Power in Nigeria." Africa, August 1979, pp. 50, 59.

Comments on the labor crisis which was averted when the Federal Military Government granted concessions to the National Labor Congress (3 million members). A strike by the NLC would have disrupted elections and threatened a return to civilian rule.

Rhodesia

Reiss, Rebecca and Fleshman, Michael. "'Sharing Common Suffering, Enjoying Common Benefits:' An Interview with ZANU President Mugabe." Southern Africa, September 1979, pp. 3-5

Mugabe is questioned on future land redistribution, integration of the working class into the struggle and prospects for Patriotic Front unity.

Sudan

"Foreign funds may be too late to save Numeiri." Middle East Newsletter, 22 October-4 November 1979, p. 13.

Sudan's financial demands for help continue to mount. Strikes continue. A new threat to Numeiri's survival is the third major religious grouping, the Khatmiya.

Gharbi, Samir. "Que reste-t-il a Nimeiri?" Jeune Afrique, 12 September 1979, pp. 40-41.

Opposition to Nimeiri.

Wai, Dunstan M. "The Sudan: Domestic Politics and Foreign Relations under Nimiery." African Affairs, July 1979, pp. 297-317.

"The absence of a well defined and unifying ideology has inevitably meant the subjection of foreign policy to frequent changes and alterations in character."

"Who will succeed Bourguiba?" Africa, August 1979, pp. 49-50.

Trade unions are once more locked in confrontation with the Government and the perennial debate on succession to Bourguiba has gained a new momentum.

Togo

"Togo Trial Ends With Ten Death Sentences." West Africa, 3 September 1979, pp. 1584-1587.

Summarizes the 1977 plots against President Eyadema and reviews the current trial of people suspected of collaborating with the mercenaries. Several of the accused were convicted in absentia. The article implies that the late head of state of Ghana, General Acheampong, was a party to the plot instigated largely by the sons of the assassinated President of Togo, Sylvanus Olympio.

Tunisia

Belhassen, Souhayr. "Hedi Nouira patron du PSD." Jeune Afrique, 19 September 1979, pp. 18-20.

Results of the 10th PSD conference and the role of Nouira.

Belhassen, Souhayr. "La marque du president." Jeune Afrique, 26 September 1979, pp. 16-17.

More on the men around Bourguiba.

Belhassen, Souhayr. "Nouvel equilibre." Jeune Afrique, 10 October 1979, pp. 53-55.

The neutralization of the two currents in the PSD gives more choice to the electors in the upcoming Tunisian legislative elections.

Buchet, Jean-Louis. "Bourguiba mene le jeu." Jeune Afrique, 26 September 1979, pp. 14-15.

On the men around Bourguiba and the dismissal of Defense Minister Abdallah Farhat.

"Chedli Klibi." Jeune Afrique, 10 October 1979, pp. 71-76.

Interview with the former Tunisian Minister of Information who is now Secretary General of the Arab League.

Western Sahara

Gretton, John. "Hassan's Last Trump?" Middle East International, 14 September 1979, pp 8-9.

The Western Sahara is becoming a focus for latent conflicts between African and Arab states, and between different Arab factions.

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Africa General

Born, Wolf-Ruthart. "Das Horn von Afrika." Europaeische Wehrkunde, July 1979, pp. 330-37.

The Horn of Africa sits between Black Africa and the oil-rich Middle East at the mouth of the Red Sea. This area is of great strategic importance to the West. The stability of the Horn is seriously threatened by: Somalia and its dream of a "greater Somalia" and by the Ethiopia-Eritrea "conflict."

Deiner, John D. "Guerrilla Border Sanctuaries and Counterinsurgent Warfare." The Army Quarterly and Defence Journal, April 1979, pp. 162-79.

Using three examples--Cambodia, Algeria and Greece--the author analyzes effective counterinsurgency techniques against guerrilla sanctuaries. He concludes that the existence of the sanctuaries or their destruction may not necessarily influence the long term outcome of a guerrilla war. Counterinsurgent operations are usually costly and only effective in the short run.

Eken, Sena. "Breakup of the East African Community." Finance and Development, December 1979, pp. 36-40.

The East African Community (EAC), with its common market, transport, and communications corporations, scientific research institutions, and East African Development Bank (EADB) was once regarded as a model for African regional integration. However, the Community ran into serious political and economic difficulties and broke up in July 1977. This article examines the main problems of regional integration with specific reference to those factors that led to the breakup of the EAC, namely ideological differences, unequal development, and trade imbalance.

Hughes, Anthony J. "Disunity in East Africa." Africa Report, November-December 1979, pp. 4-10.

Analysis of post-Amin East African unity problems. Despite the historical and cultural ties of Kenya, Tanzania, and Uganda, events during the last decade have pushed these countries apart. Much of the past disunity has been a product of personal and philosophical disagreements of the leaders of Tanzania and Kenya, and the death of Kenyatta in 1978 offers the opportunity for these differences to be resolved. Kenyan attitudes regarding the Tanzanian actions in Uganda have been ambivalent since Amin's ouster and are the key to future cooperation in East Africa.

Lele, Uma. "A Revisit to Rural Development in Eastern Africa." Finance and Development, December 1979, pp. 31-35.

Since the mid-1970s, the international community has reoriented its lending to the developing world to emphasize self-sufficiency in food and the development of subsistence agriculture. The author points out the progress made in rural development policies and projects in Africa and outlines the major constraints--low levels of institutional development, trained manpower, physical infrastructure, and low population densities--that remain. These can be overcome by providing greater assistance for overall development planning in addition to project aid. This means that donor nations will have to allocate some of their own resources to education and infrastructure for poverty-oriented projects to work in East Africa.

Algeria

"Algérie-Espagne: Retour du MPAIAC?" Jeune Afrique, 31 October 1979, p. 31.

Short article on the announcement by Antonio Cubillo that the MPAIAC will hold its first congress.

Blum, Patrick. "Chadli's Algeria could see some changes." Middle East Economic Digest, 9 November 1979, pp. 13-14.

Although careful to remain faithful to the policies of the late President Boumedienne, Algerian President Chadli Bendjedid has softened Algerian political life and has lessened past economic emphasis on heavy industry at the expense of the agricultural sector.

"Le style politique du président Chadli Benjedid commence à se dessiner." Marches Tropicaux et Méditerranéens, No. 1765, 7 September 1979, p. 2425.

The freeing of Ben Bella appears to the West as a hallmark of the new Algerian regime and a sign of future clemency. However, Benjedid is prudent and is not one to offend the hardliners. The case of Ben Bella is an example: free, he is confined to an out-of-the way town; permitted to meet with Algerians, he may not meet with foreigners, nor may he hold press conferences.

Central African Empire

Diallo, Siradiou. "Largage d'un empereur." Jeune Afrique, 14 November 1979, pp. 41-52.

A series of short articles discussing various aspects of the fall of the Bokassa regime in the Central African Empire. Particular mention is made

of the French "Operation Barracuda." The final article describes the problems to be faced by the new Dacko government.

Diallo, Siradiou. "Les debris de l'empire." Jeune Afrique, 31 October 1979, pp. 22-23.

It has been about 6 weeks since the fall of Emperor Jean Bokassa. It will take quite a bit of time to erase the effects of Bokassa's 14 years in power.

"Emperor's Economic Legacy." Africa Research Bulletin, 15 September-14 October 1979, pp. 5263-64.

The CAR is a country with an empty treasury and "on the brink of economic suffocation" because of the "corruption, trafficking, smuggling, swindling, breach of trust, embezzlement, etc." that occurred under the Bokassa regime.

Kapongo-Lomba. "L'Empereur Decouronne." Zaire, 1-7 October 1979, pp. 10-13.

A critical article covering the rise, fall, and exile of Jean Bokassa.

"Post-coup situation." Africa Research Bulletin, 1-31 October 1979, pp. 5441-43.

A brief overview of events in the Central African Republic since the overthrow of the Bokassa regime. Particular attention is paid to the present opposition forces in the country.

Chad

Hugot, Pierre. "Le vide politique du Tchad musulman." Revue Francaise d'Etudes Politiques Africaines, July-August 1979, pp. 28-40.

Concentrates on the illusions and realities of French administration rather than current politics.

Khayar, Issa. "Education traditionnelle et education moderne au Tchad: Conflicts et adaptation." Revue Francaise d'Etudes Politiques Africaines, July-August 1979, pp. 82-93.

Discussion of modern public education and the Arabo-Islamic system. Few statistics given.

Lanne, Bernard. "Les populations du Sud du Tchad." Revue Francaise d'Etudes Politiques Africaines, July-August 1979, pp. 41-81.

The best and most extensive article on the 2 million people of southern Chad. Information on over 40 ethnic groups is presented.

Ethiopia

"Ethiopia: Political Realignment." Africa Confidential, 31 October 1979, p. 1-2.

Despite widespread speculation, Ethiopia's ruling Provisional Military Administrative Council (PMAC), known as the Dergue, has not yet managed to put a political party together. However, a major step towards a devolution of power to civilian rule was made when the Chairman, LTC Mengistu Haile Mariam, outlined the first stage consisting of naming a commission to organize a party. The military has been promised an important role in the commission which irritates both the civilians and the Russians who would like to see a party with a wide spectrum of support established.

"The hills with a view over Ethiopia's dead." The Economist, 1 September 1979, p. 43.

The latest attempts by Ethiopia to put down the Eritrean insurrectionists have been complicated and frustrated to a large degree by the Tigre People's Liberation Front. This 5-year old movement, in one of Ethiopia's poorest provinces, had supposedly been destroyed. Instead, it is a fast-growing and militarily important self-determination organization that must now be seriously reckoned with by the Ethiopian Government.

Equitorial Guinea

"Guinee equatoriale." Marches Tropicaux et Mediterraneens, 17 August 1979, p. 2282.

Equitorial Guniea is turning to Spain and the European Economic Communist (EEC) for assistance in rebuilding its "ruined" economy.

Linger-Goumaz, Max. "La republique de Guinee equitoriale une independence a refaire." Afrique Contemporaine, September-October 1979, pp. 8-21.

A rather detailed history of Equitorial Guinea from earliest colonial days to the present. Only the final 4 or 5 paragraphs deal with the post-N'Guema government.

Ghana

Arnold, Guy. "A New Start in Ghana." Africa Report, November-December 1979, pp. 43-6.

Questions whether the AFRC has gone far enough and whether it can now control the forces for change it has unleashed. States the problems facing President Limann and suggests that the key lies in the agricultural sector. At present, only 2 percent of Ghana's arable land is under cultivation and of this, only 5 percent is given to food production.

Ivory Coast

"Ivory Coast Looks to the Future." West Africa, 29 October 1979, pp. 1977-79.

Comments on the lack of protest over the offer of asylum to Bokassa. The problem of presidential succession is raised and potential successors are mentioned. The Ivory Coast is currently at odds with France over the installation of David Dacko as president of the CAR. Finally, there is a short discussion of the Ivory Coast's relations with West Africa.

Mauritania

"Elements de conjoncture economique: 1er semestre 1979." Marches Tropicaux et Mediterraneens, No. 1766, 14 September 1979, p. 2508.

During the first 5 months of 1979, imports declined slightly over the first half of 1978. During the same period, exports increased. France was both the principal supplier and recipient of goods.

"Les Negro-Africains et l'Oppression de l'Etat arabo-berbere mauritanien ou la necessite de resoudre la question nationale." Revue Francais d'Etudes Politiques Africaines, No. 163-164, July-August 1979, pp. 119-126.

The fact that colonial boundaries in Africa were drawn without regard to people has created ethnic and racial tensions for the newly independent African countries, including Mauritania. In every one of these states, one group dominates to the detriment of others. In Mauritania, the southern Blacks must be made the legal and real equals of the dominant northern Arabs. Annexation of the Western Sahara is an error.

Morocco

"Morocco: Hassan's Latest Tactics." Africa Confidential, Vol. 20, No. 22, 31 October 1979, pp. 5-6.

Rather than risk a direct armed confrontation with Algeria over the Spanish Sahara, Morocco has been supporting the AOSARIO behind the scenes. In September, the AOSARIO claimed to have ambushed a regular Algerian Army unit inside Algeria. King Hassan had managed to rally the country behind him over the issue of the Spanish Sahara, however, since the 1977 parliamentary elections, support of opposition parties has become more conditional.

"Un strategie et des moyenes." Jeune Afrique, No. 985, 21 November 1979, pp. 28-30.

The Royal Moroccan Armed Forces, under Colonel-Major Dlimi are fighting a difficult battle in the Spanish Sahara. If they adopt the guerrilla tactics of the Polisario, they could not fight a conventional battle with Algeria. Dlimi seeks to employ the same strategy the United States used in Vietnam, a war using sophisticated weaponry so as to decrease Moroccan casualties. A map of Polisario concentrations in the Spanish Sahara is included.

Mauritius

Morrison, Godfrey. "Balancing Act in Mauritius." Africa Report, November-December 1979, pp. 48-51.

An overview of the complex internal politics of Mauritius with emphasis on Prime Minister Seewoosagun Ramgoolam's political dexterity in keeping a delicate coalition in power in the face of steady leftist pressure.

Mozambique

Davidson, Basil. "The Revolution of People's Power: Notes on Mozambique 1979." Race and Class, Vol. XXI, no. 2 (1979) pp. 127-43.

For 4 years, FRELIMO has battled the effects of colonial administration. One of its top priorities has been the creation of democratic political institutions, such as assembly delegate forums and the FRELIMO Partido. Basil Davidson recounts the progress of this process as witnessed during a recent visit to Mozambique.

Nigeria

"Civilian Rule." Africa Research Bulletin, 1-31 October, 1979, pp. 5433-36.

Includes a speech by President Shagari in which he enumerates what has to be done in Nigeria to insure the success of the civilian government. Also quoted is an article which appeared in the Daily Nation (Kenya) which optimistically views the return to democracy of Africa's most populous nation. The cooperation agreement between the dominant party, the National Party of Nigeria (NPN), and the Nigerian People's Party (NPP).

Dudley, Billy. "The Limited Powers of an Executive President." West Africa, 15 October 1979, pp. 1877-80.

Traces the formulation of the new Nigerian constitution. Elaborately describes the president's functions and scope of his powers, as well as grounds for impeachment and impeachment proceedings.

Giulj, Sylvie. "Le Nigeria aujourd'hui et demain." Revue Juridique et Politique Independance et Cooperation, pp. 217-224.

The article discusses the positive and negative impact of tribal and religious pluralism and the legacies of British colonial and Nigerian military administrations on the return to civilian rule in Nigeria.

Rhodesia

Patel, Hasu. "White Power in Rhodesia: The Rise and Fall (?) of the Rhodesian Front." A Current Bibliography on African Affairs, Vol. 12, no. 1, pp. 3-18.

Analysis of the factors within the RF's stated "principles" which have precipitated its downfall. Specifically, its failure to realize its stated intentions and its subsequent necessity to chart a more "centrist" course.

Sahel

Duranton, J.-F & Launois, M. "Consequences acridiennes des aménagements agricoles dans le Sahel." Marches Tropicaux et Méditerranéens, No. 1768, 28 September 1979, pp. 2497-99.

Any agricultural development project, in altering the environment, also alters the conditions for the increase in pests and does so more often to the detriment of man than to his good. The case of locusts in the Sahel is a case in point; twice in 5 years (1974 and 1978), the Sahel has faced swarms of locusts.

Senegal

"Apres une difficile annee 1979 l'economie senegalaise beneficie de la meilleure campagne agricole 1978-1979." Marches Tropicaux et Mediterraneens, No. 1767, 21 September 1979, p. 2566.

In 1978, the economy was seriously hurt by a decline in the peanut crop during the 1977 and 1978 season. Great efforts must be taken toward diversification of agricultural production and toward industrial development. In 1978 the industrial sector remained static after a good year in 1977.

Buchet, Jean-Louis. "Senegal: L'economie en crise." Jeune Afrique, No. 984, 14 November 1979, pp. 32-33.

In 1978, the Senegalese Gross National Product declined seriously. As a result of drought, production of peanuts declined by 50 percent. Plans for 1980-1985 include: restrictive budgetary policies, tightening of credit, and continued limitation of debt.

Seychelles

"Algerie-Seychelles: Rencontre de deux revolutions. . . Interview: Le President Albert Rene: 'Le Sommet de la Havane a repondu a notre attente'. . . Algerie-Seychelles: Ouvrir d'autres horizons. . . Seychelles: Un archipel qui derange." Revolution Africaine, 14-20 September 1979, pp. 11-18.

These four adjoining articles are occasioned by the visit to Algeria in early September of Seychelles' President France Albert Rene during his return trip from the Non-Aligned Summit in Havana.

Somalia

"Revolution's 10th anniversary." Africa Research Bulletin, 1-31 October 1979, p. 5438.

Somalia is stepping up its campaign against Ethiopia by attempting to portray that country as an African colonial power. Going beyond mere rhetoric, Somalia has invited the three competing Eritrean independence groups to talks aimed at unifying them against Ethiopian aggression and exploitation.

"Smiles mask discontent." Middle East Economic Digest, 26 October 1979, p. 51.

There are signs that a personality cult is growing up around Somalia's President Siyad Barre despite his lackluster performance in the economic field. In this manner, Barre may be attempting to gloss over this and other failures, namely, the Ogaden War and his inability to break out of the political isolation in the world community.

South Africa

Davies, Robert. "Capital Restructuring and the Modification of the Racial Division of Labor in South Africa." Journal of Southern African Studies, April 1979, pp. 181-98.

The author analyzes both the motivations for an impact of lifting the color bar in South African industry from a Marxist perspective. He concludes that the purpose of lifting the color bar is to increase productivity and capital accumulation and that the effect would be to increase the size of the black petty bourgeoisie without changing the fundamental relation between black workers and white capital.

du Toit, Brian M. "Stress, Crisis, and Behaviour--a South African Case." The Journal of Modern African Studies, Vol. 17, no. 1 (1979), p. 117-40.

Using an individual stress model, the author analyzes three crisis situations in South Africa and offers suggestions as to how the crisis could have been avoided. Examples used are, 1976 Soweto riots, the death of Steve Biko, and the resettlement of Cape squatters in 1978. Although the basic framework of apartheid philosophy is acknowledged as the basis for most stress in South African society, the author suggests mechanisms for easing stress rather than totally eliminating it.

Frankel, Philip. "Municipal Transformation in Soweto: Race, Politics and Maladministration in Black Johannesburg." African Studies Review, September 1979, pp. 49-63.

The history of government administration of the black townships, first by the Johannesburg City Council and now by the West Rand Administration Board (WRAB), shows little effective action taken by these boards. A combination of strict race control and limited finances for their efforts have enabled the boards to function only as an inhibiting factor in development.

Hull, Galen. "The French Connection in Africa: Zaire and South Africa." Journal of Southern African Studies, April 1979, pp. 220-33.

Possible reasons for French involvement in Zaire and South Africa are reviewed. The author concludes that in Zaire, the French play a surrogate role for the United States to insure access to raw materials, while in South Africa they are directly interested in securing access to vital materials.

Sudan

"Nimeiri finds a scapegoat and buys a little time." Middle East, 27 August-9 September 1979, pp. 5-6.

The shake-up is designed to defuse economic unrest and strikes.

Wai, Dunstan M. "Revolution, Rhetoric, and Reality in the Sudan." Journal of Modern African Studies, 17 (1979), pp. 71-93.

Analyzes the performance of the Nimeiri regime.

"We have eliminated secularism." The Middle East, September 1979, pp. 36-37.

An interview with Dr. Hassan Turabi, former head of Sudan's Muslim Brotherhood who was just appointed Attorney General. Dr. Turabi discusses the role of the Brotherhood and Islam in Sudanese politics.

Tanzania

Stein, Leslie. "Transforming the Tanzanian Economy." African Social Research, June 1979, pp. 541-65.

By 1971 Tanzania's independent economic development was beginning to stagnate but it had come a long way considering that foreign enterprises originally controlled much of industry, commerce, finance, and agricultural estates. Much of Tanzania's progress was the result of wide-ranging nationalizations and mobilization of the populace through the Ujamaa movement. Tanzania's leaders measured up to the realities and achieved tolerable growth rates as well as providing a foundation for future development and, for many nations of Africa, a model.

Togo

Dahmani, Abdelaziz. "Le nouvel appel de Palime." Jeune Afrique, 12 September 1979, pp. 34-35.

The regime of President Eyadema is reassessing its role in Togo. Eyadema has been shaken by a long series of coup attempts, and he is acutely aware of the return of civilian rule in neighboring Nigeria and Ghana.

Tunisia

Morgan, Susan. "Tunisia: Calm Before the Storm?" The Middle East, No. 61, November 1979, pp. 46-48.

The Tenth Party Congress of Tunisia's ruling PSD has proven once again that Bourguiba knows how to prevent the rise of a too powerful potential opponent. The question of the post-Bourguiba era remains unresolved. No matter who follows the President, Bourguiba's successor will not have the stature of "l'ancien combatant." The problems leading to the 1978 strike have yet to be resolved and were merely swept under the carpet in September.

Uganda

"Interview with Godfrey Binaisa, President of Uganda." Africa Report, November-January 1979, pp. 18-21.

Binaisa feels that Uganda needs two good crops of coffee and cotton to put it on a sound economic footing. Only 2000 police remain but the British have promised to help train a new police force. Binaisa believes that between 30,000 and 40,000 Libyan-financed supporters of Amin are masses on Uganda's northern border waiting to attack.

Mazrui, Ali. "Language Policy After Amin." Africa Report, September-October 1979, pp. 20-22.

Idi Amin did much to destroy the economic integrity of Uganda but inadvertently improved the prospects of regional integration by giving legitimacy to the Swahili language. The maintenance of Swahili in Uganda as the lingua franca will forge deeper cultural ties with the rest of East Africa as well as improve regional communication and development.

Nayenga, Peter F. B. "Myths and Realities of Idi Amin Dada's Uganda." The African Studies Review, September 1979, pp. 127-38.

The true extent of Amin's 7-year reign of terror has been only partially revealed to the world. Amin was not alone during this time, but was supported internally by opportunistic Ugandans and maintained in power by external economic supporters that never stopped purchasing Ugandan coffee thus permitting Amin to obtain foreign currency with which he purchased the military hardware to brutalize his people.

Thornell, Richard P. "The Case for Aid to Uganda." Africa Report, November-December 1979, pp. 11-17.

A statistical and narrative description of the decimation of Uganda during the Amin regime and the 1979 war. The author states the case for aid to Uganda which has thus far not been forthcoming.

Western Sahara

Mergui, Raphael. "Et, au Sahara la vraie guerre commence." Jeune Afrique, 31 October, pp. 24-25.

Examines the POLISARIO's military actions against Morocco.

Zaire

Jones, C. Robin. "Reappraising US Policy." Africa Report, November-December 1979, pp. 22-26.

Describes current US policy towards Zaire. Mobutu has had to enforce strict economic measures to convince his creditors and the IMF that Zaire is sincere about fiscal reform. He has also had to retrain his army with French and Belgian help to assure continued US assistance which has dropped from \$19.5 million in 1978 to \$9.8 million in 1979. "Although US officials continue to express a great deal of affinity for Zaire. . . they feel that further reforms--political, economic and military--are needed."

Zambia

Scarritt, James R. "The Decline of Political Legitimacy in Zambia: An Explanation Based on Incomplete Data." African Studies Review, September 1979, pp. 13-38.

The Zambian Government's attempts to control change within the country have somewhat undermined its legitimacy. Frustrated expectations of certain segments of the population have been focused on the government. In order to ameliorate this situation, the government should promote certain goals through systematic education and encourage the articulation of demands by all groups. Extensive bibliography is included.

Small, N.J. "The Northern Rhodesia Police and Its Legacy." African Social Research, June 1979, pp. 523-39.

A short history of the Northern Rhodesia Police. Although the force has now somewhat overcome its initial hostility towards independence, it now fails as an effective deterrent to widespread crime throughout the country.